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OUTLINE OF
POLITICAL, TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE
CHANGES IN THE
PUNJAB
(EARLIEST TIMES UPTO 1947)

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PUNJAB STATE ARCHIVES, PATIALA.

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Presented as a token of deep personal regard and esteem to Dr. D.R. Regmi on his visit to the State Archives, Punjab, Patiala.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Pages
I.	Introduction.	
II.	Political, Territorial and Administrative Evolution of the Punjab from earliest times upto 1803.	1-5
III.	Beginning of British control over Cis-Sutlej area.	5-9
IV.	Introduction of direct British Rule in Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	10-23
V.	Foundations of British Administration in the Punjab.	23-31
VI.	Amalgamation of the Delhi-territories with the Punjab.	31-32
VII.	The Punjab-A Lt.Governor's Province	33-45
VIII.	Separation of N.West Frontier Province and consequential changes in the Punjab.	45-51-A.
IX.	Separation of Delhi from the Punjab.	52-53.
X.	The Punjab and the World War I.	53-55.
XI.	Liberation struggle in the Punjab.	55-71.
XII.	Partitioning of the Punjab.	71-73.

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INTRODUCTION

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The word 'Punjab' is a geographical expression. It does not convey any clear idea about its territorial limits, which have been changing since early times under the stress of political developments in this region. Situated close to the north-western frontier of India, it was exposed to numerous inroads through the passes which connected the Punjab with Central Asia.

To properly understand the political, territorial and administrative changes which took place in the Punjab during the long course of its chequered history, it was felt necessary to prepare an outline of the major developments in the region which necessitated such adjustments. A survey was found imperative to arrange the records of the period of British administration in the Punjab which started as early as the beginning of the 19th century in the Cis-Sutlej area. As the reference manual, which was originally drawn up for use by the staff of the State Archives, has been found very useful by the research scholars and the interested public, it is proposed to prepare a limited number of copies of the dissertation. For obvious reasons the details have been omitted and only the barest outlines have been given from the earlier times upto 1947.

Patiala, dated the
16th June, 1966.

V.S.SURI
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Political, Territorial and Administrative Evolution of the Punjab.

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Punjab, etymologically the land of five Rivers, was generally believed to be the tract situated between the rivers Indus and the Jamuna and bounded by the Himalayan mountains towards the North and North East. Recent archaeological discoveries have revealed here the existence of a highly developed prehistoric civilisation, dating back to over 3000 B.C., the remains of which have been unearthed at Harappa situated on an old bed of river Ravi (Montgomery district, West Punjab) and Rupar near the Sutlej.

Situated close to a number of passes on the extreme North West of India the vast alluvial plains have been visited by a host of over land invaders of the country throughtut the hoary past. The Punjab since early times may be said to be the flash point between India and the ever changing and ever moving peoples of Central Asia. In the region have clashed and blended all the principal racial, religious and cultural elements that have gone into the making of India.

During the earliest historical period the Punjab was the seat of Aryan settlements which gradually spread towards the east. Parts of it are known to have formed a part of the Persian Empire some 500 years before the beginning of the Christian Era. It was the scene of exploits of Alexander who had come as far as river Beas in his grand enterprise of world conquest. After his return the territories governed by his general Seleucus were reconquered by Chandragupta Maurya and integra-ted with the Mauriyan Empire. Under the dynasty, Taxila was the capital of the Viceroyalty which extended from Sutlej to the Hindu Kush. The weak success-ors of Asoka could not retain the region, which was subjected to a series of foreign inroads-Greek, Parthian, Saka, Kushan and Hun. Kanishka, the great Buddhist Emperor and his successors ruled over its North Western portion for many centuries. In the latter half of the 6th century arose the great kingdom of

Thanesar under the Vardhanas. This, however, included only the Panjab east of the Jehlum river. Early in the eighth century Thanesar ceased to exist and another line of Kings, Tomar Rajputs, established itself in the South East Panjab, where it held Hansi and Delhi. After about a century the Tomars were supplanted by the Chauhans of Ajmer.

With the onset of Mohammadan inroads from the North West under Mahmud of Gazni the Brahman Shahi rulers of Kabul and Ohind were gradually pushed and supplanted in the region and the way was cleared for the establishment of muslim rule in the Panjab. Though Mahmud did not stay in the country to consolidate his conquests the task was completed by another invader from Central Asia in the person of Shehab-ud-din of Ghori, whose successors founded the sultanate of Delhi which held sway in the Panjab for several hundred years until it was overthrown by the Moghals early in the 16th century. Under the Moghals the Panjab formed an important province of the Empire with successive governors as heads of administration. Consequent upon the progressive decline and disintegration of the Moghel Empire after the death of Aurangzeb the outlying province of the Panjab once again became the scene of irruptions from the North West. Nadir Shah crossed the territories without any opposition in 1738 and the invasion culminated in the sack of Delhi. In his wake Ahmadshah Abdali carried on his repeated invasions of India and Panjab was incorporated in the Durrani Empire. But the Afghan tenure of the country Cis-Indus appears to have been the weakest and the Durrani governors were left to shift for themselves and no effort was made to establish permanent administration. During the period of confusion the Sikhs were gaining in numerical strength and political importance and formed the spearhead of the movement for the independent sovereigh state of the Panjab. The spirit of the new militant sect was first displayed in the organisation of a number of confederacies which succeeded in establishing their political control over certain areas. Encouraged by their successes and

the feebleness of the paramount power they felt strong enough to defeat the governor of Lahore in 1763 and commenced to strike their own coin as a mark of their sovereign status. From this date the history of modern Panjab, as a distinct and independent part of India, may be assumed to have started. It closed with the annexation of the province by the British in March, 1849.

The system of Sikh confederacies suffered from the inherent weakness of the rival ambitions of the various chiefs and was not expected to endure long after the removal of the common enemy and danger from outside. The loose confederation was, therefore, in its very nature liable to be over thrown by "some ambitious chief who led by his genius and success, absorbing the power of his associates, would display from the ruins of their Commonwealth the standard of monarchy." For a generation, however, the system worked sufficiently well, the Sikhs were able to extend their power westward upto the Jhelum river and in the east as far as the Jamuna when the youthful Sukarchakia chief, Ranjit Singh, appeared on the stage.

Another storm was yet to pass over the Panjab before the new dominions could be effectively consolidated under the rising Sardar. Zaman Shah, who succeeded to the throne at Kabul in 1793, was imbued with the idea of the conquest of India like his forerunner Abdali. He descended on the Panjab in 1797 and was able to overrun the country, since the Sikhs gave way before the onrush of his compact army only to return to their territories after his withdrawal to his hereditary kingdom. Ranjit Singh seized the opportunity to restore to him the guns lost by him in Jhelum on his home ward journey and received in return the investiture of the governorship of Lahore which gave him necessary prestige and power to carry out his plan of welding the confederacies into a monarchy with himself at the head. Firmly seated in Lahore he proceeded to reduce the independent chiefs situated between the Jhelum and Sutlej and tried to extend his power beyong to the west and the east. The year 1805 witnessed the extinction

of the confederacies since in that year the last "Gurumata" was held and thereafter the Khalsa was directed by the will of one man. In the same year the first contract was entered into with the British. In the wake of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who had reached Amritsar, Lord Lake had marched upto river Beas. The Sikhs declined to help the Maharatta and a compact was signed between Ranjit Singh and Fatteh Singh and the British Commander, who promised that Sikh territory would be respected so long as no cause for offence was given.

Ranjit's subsequent efforts to subdue Cis-Sutlej chiefs were foiled by the British who had assured protection of the rulers between the Jamuna and the Sutlej. After protracted negotiations it was agreed under the traaty of 1809 that Ranjit Singh would confine his conquests to the north of the river which would form the boundary between the two states. Barred by the British towards the east Ranjit Singh vigorously pursued his career of conquests and war in the West. He occupied Kangra, Gujrat, Mooltan, Kashmir and Peshawar. By 1831 he was securely established in his dominions which extended from the Sutlej in the east to Peshawar in the west and from Kashmir in the North and Sindh in the south.

The period following the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was marked by bitter conflicts and intrigues for ascendancy which resulted in weakening of the power and control of the Lahore Durbar. The army which had been assiduously built up by the Great Maharaja and ably led and controlled by him seemed to have become all powerful and was wooed by rival factions. In an atmosphere surcharged with distrust and suspicion a conflict with the British neighbours seemed inevitable because troops were being concentrated along the eastern frontier, apparently as a measure of self defence. The first clash occurred across the Sutlej on the field of Ferozshah. After the bloody engagements at Mudki, Sobraon and Aliwal the British troops reached the outskirts of the Capital. The treaty of 1846 stipulated the surrender of the territory lying between the Sutlej and Beas

and payment of heavy indemnity in lieu of which the state of Jammu and Kashmir was ceded to the British and granted to Maharaja Gulab Singh. The size of the Sikh army was severely limited and a British Resident with a strong force was stationed at Lahore. The sikh soldiery, largely disbanded, was seething with discontent, the powers of the Durbar were circumscribed and some influential sections were disaffected. The standard of revolt was raised by Dewan Mul Raj, the Governor of Multan and the rising soon developed into a national war. The defeat of the Sikhs at Gujrat sealed the fate of the kingdom and it was formally annexed to British India on 29th March, 1849 by a proclamation whereby Maharaja Dalip Singh resigned the sovereignity of the Panjab.

The new administrative set up included all the territories cis and trans-sutlej acquired from the Lahore Durbar. The boundaries of the new province entitled the Panjab thus spread from the Jammuna to Peshawar and from Jammoo to Sindh.

For fuller appraisal of the extension and consolidation of British power towards the North-West it would be pertinent to give a brief account of the British control over the Cis and trans-sutlej states which were eventually included in the province of the Panjab on their integration with the kingdom of Lahore after its annexation in 1849.

Beginning of British control over Cis-Sutlej area.

The British connection with the territory to the north west of the Jamuna began with the measures necessitated by the treaty of Anjangaon, 30th December, 1803, by which Daulat Rao Sindhia ceded to the British all his "forts, territories, rights and interests in the countries north of the Jamuna". As a result of the decline of the Moghal power the whole area between the Jamuna and the Sutlej had fallen a prey to three contending forces- the Mahrattas, the Bhattis under Bahadur Khan of Fatehabad and Zabita Khan of Sirsa and the Sikhs. Constant turmoil prevailed there since the people were prostrate before the exactions of the invaders and could offer little resistance.

Upon the defeat of the Maharattas the British wished to make the Jamuna the limit of their territory towards the north west and to interpose between that border and the Northern powers a buffer of semi-independent states in the ceded territory. A Resident was appointed at Delhi in 1803 to keep peace and interfere as little as possible in the actual administration of the country. The existing rulers were maintained in their possessions and if in any case no claimant could be found the estate was made over by grant and assignment or in farm to some deserving soldier or neighbouring chief. The states of Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu were thus created. Except in the immediate vicinity of Delhi direct administration was avoided.

The policy of buffer states was seriously endangered by the encroachments of Maharaja Ranjit Singh south of the Sutlej. The British Government viewed with grave apprehension the advance of the powerful Lahore ruler towards the British frontier. An appeal from the sikh chiefs of the region for their protection by the British against Maharaja Ranjit Singh was gladly entertained and the British troops were moved to Ludhiana avowedly to safeguard the interests of their feudatories. Under the treaty of Amritsar, signed in April, 1809, the Maharaja renounced all claims upon Cis-Sutlej states and accepted the Sutlej as the eastern limit of his kingdom. The British undertook to keep the possesions of protected chiefs intact, reserving to itself the right of escheats.

The raids of the Bhatti chiefs from the west, where they still maintained their independence had by 1810 become intolerable. In the same year Bahadur Khan was defeated and Fatehabad was annexed. Zabita Khan was similarly routed in 1818. No effort was made to administer the territory directly by the British Government and it, practically left to itself, was encroached upon by the Patiala ruler and became the cause of a prolonged dispute.

The defeat of the Gurkhas by General Ochterlony in 1816 brought under British control the hill area south of the Sutlej which had been over run by them. The hill territories, according to the policy followed in the cis-sutlej area, were made over

to such chiefs as could substantiate their claims to having ruled in the hills before the advent of the Gurkhas and the states thus re-established were placed under an assistant to the Delhi Resident stationed at Subathu. In the hills the system proved successful. But in the plains it was different. The chiefs protected there were conquerors of no long standing. The turbulence of many of them and the impossibility of stopping the political Kaleiodoscope at the point it had reached in 1803 made it hopeless to attempt to secure settled administration on the desired lines. The treaty with the cis-sutlej states involved the recognition as rulers or chiefs of individual villages or even of confederacies of sikh horsemen holding villages in shares amounting in some cases to no more than 1/20th of a single village and only escheats came under direct administration. In Delhi territory confiscations for mismanagement and resumptions on the death of the original grantees gradually brought to an end the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing there. A summary settlement of land revenue was effected in each such case and law and order was introduced.

System of Political Residency and Agencies in the Protected Territories.

Under the circumstances British relations with the areas across the Jamuna were regulated by a system of political Residency, at Delhi and subordinate agencies appointed at stations in the area from time to time as warranted by the exigencies of their interests. The Resident at Delhi was the channel of communication between the Governor General on the one hand and the political agents or assistants on the other. Territorally and administratively Delhi remained a part of North Western provinces (later known as the United Provinces) until 1857.

Ludhiana Agency

After the conclusion of the treaty of Amritsar in 1809 with Maharaja Ranjit Singh the East India Company established

a Political Agency at Ludhiana and the same continued there upto 1815 under Col. David Ochterlony.

Capt. Stewart was appointed Persian Interpreter and Assistant to the Agent in February, 1809. He resigned and was succeeded by Mr. R.P.Ochterlony in December 1809.

Col. D.Ochterlony, appointed Agent to Governor General at Ludhiana in 1810, conducted correspondence through the Resident at Delhi.

Capt. G.Birch was appointed as Political Assistant to Col. Ochterlony, Agent to Governor General at Ludhiana, in June, 1810.

In October, 1814 Major General Ochterlony was ordered against the Gurkhas and returned to Ludhiana on the conclusion of the Campaign in June, 1815. During his absence (1814-15) Capt. G.Birch carried on the work of the Ludhiana Agency under the superintendence of Major General Ochterlony. On resumption of duties at Ludhiana he was vested with control over the territories conquered from the Gurkhas under the designation Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor General in the territories of protected Sikh and Hill Chiefs between the Jamuna and the Sutlej with Capt. G.Birch, Assistant at Nahan and R.Ross, Assistant at Subathu.

In October, 1815 the headquarters of the Superintendent and Agent to Governor General were transferred from Ludhiana to Karnal.

Karnal Agency

Lt. W.Murray (of 1st Native Infantry) succeeded Mr.R.P. Ochterlony at Karnal in October, 1815.

Major General Ochterlony was placed in command of renewed operations against the Gurkhas in 1815 and returned to Karnal at the termination of the campaign in 1816. During his absence (Oct. 1815-July, 1816) his two Assistants, Capt. Birch and Lt. R.Ross, and Lt. W.Murray carried on the duties of the Karnal Agency under the control of the Resident at Delhi. Capt. G.Birch, on return from Nahan, continued at Karnal under the

worked at Subathu under the same designation. Lt.W.Murray was posted as Assistant Agent to Governor General in November, 1816, to look after the Kabul Royal Family and hold charge of the treasury, Abkari Mahal and the Police at Ludhiana. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Wade at Ludhiana on 6th March, 1823. Capt. G. Birch continued at Karnal until September, 1821 when he was succeeded by Capt. Ross under the designation of Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill affairs. Captain P.Kennedy was appointed (September, 1821) as Assistant to the Deputy Superintendent for the charge of the Hill States. The office of the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill affairs moved to Ambala on the 20th March, 1822.

Ambala Agency

Captain R.Ross was succeeded at Ambala by Lt.W.Murray (Hitherto Assistant Agent to Governor General at Ludhiana and succeeded there by Lt.C.M.Wade on the 20th March, 1822. The designation of the Deputy Superintendent, Sikh and Hill Affairs, Ambala was changed to that of Political Agent to Governor General, Ambala, and his Assistant at Ludhiana was named as Political Assistant, Ludhiana in 1827. Captain Wade was designated Political Agent to Governor General, Ludhiana, in 1832 and their duties were redistributed as follows, (i) Capt. Kennedy at Subathu was entrusted with the management of Petty Hill Chiefs in direct subordination to the Resident at Delhi: (ii) Capt. Murray continued to hold charge of Sirmur, Hindur, Bilaspur and Morni states. Murray died at Subathu in June, 1831. The charge was temporarily taken over by Mr. R.Ross, who was relieved by Mr. G.R.Clerk in August, 1831. In October, 1827 the Political Agent Ambala was relieved of the charge of the Lahore Dependancies and this work was to be conducted by Political Assistant, Ludhiana in subordination to the Resident at Delhi. In 1832 Capt. Wade's designation was changed from Political Assistant, Ludhiana, to Political Agent Ludhiana. In 1840 Capt. Wade was succeeded by Mr. G.R.Clerk as Political Agent, Ludhiana.

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was posted as Assistant [illegible]

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Introduction of Direct British Rule in Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

The following survey of the Cis and Trans-sutlej states since they came under British influence will bring out their social and political character before they were incorporated with the Lahore Durbar territories in 1849 to form the new administrative unit under the British Government.

Cis Sutlej States

Geographical limits of Cis Sutlej States.

The Cis-Sutlej States comprise a tract of country which intervenes between the British north west, or Jumna Frontier, and the river Sutlej. The country cannot boast of more than an average degree of ~~--------~~ fertility In many places the soil is sandy. The ancient capital is Sirhind. When the young Sikh nation formed itself into twelve misls or confedracies, one misl, styled the Phulkean, occupied the territories south of the Sutlej, and were called the Malwa Sikhs, in contradistinction to the Manja Sikhs, who held the central country north of the Sutlej. Several of the northern confederacies however, crossed the Sutlej, and overran portions of the Sirhind territory.

The original conquerors.

Sub-division of the Sikh confederacies.

These several Sikh misls, thus settled south of the Sutlej, were not bound together by any federal union. The interests of the northern and southern Sikhs were distinct from the commencement. Every misl became sub-divided. In each, certain families would combine, and send forth parties of horsemen to conquer tracts of country. In the villages thus subjugated, each family would take its share, according to the number of horsemen it had furnished to the expedition, and the portions, thus parcelled out, were called by the name of Sowars' (horsemen's) shares. Thus, at length, the Sikh possessions south of the Sutlej became a congeries of petty chiefships and signatories, with discordant political interests, united by no tie, except that of a vague theocratic nationality. Among the twelve

misls, however, the Phulkean preponderated, and at the head of the Phulkeans was the royal family of Puteeala. The Sub-divisions were about sixty thousand in number; in size, and importance, they varied from the sovereignty of Puteeala, worth twenty-five lakhs a year, to the pettiest lordship or barony, consisting of the tenth or twentieth share in a single village.

Minute partition of shares.

But the Sikh race must not be confounded with the indigenous occupants of the land, a hardy population composed chiefly of Jats, Goojurs and Dogurs; the latter, a predatory set, dwelling near the Sutlej. The conquerors were a governing body, who had won by the sword, not lands, but revenues. The land-holders, while they paid taxes to the Sikh Chieftains, enjoyed their full right of proprietorship. In some few instances, indeed, the Sikhs did eject the proprietors, and seized upon the land. But such cases are only exceptions to the rule, which limited Sikh interests in an estate to its revenues.

Sikh chiefs distinct from the proprietors of the land.

When Runjeet Singh had succeeded in combining the scattered misls, north of the Sutlej, into a single federation under himself as its political head, he turned his attention towards the branches of misls south of the Sutlej. Several he conquered and some others submitted to him as paramount; and the remainder would have been speedily disposed of, had not the British Government interposed at the entreaty of the Chiefs. By the treaty of 1809, the ambition of Runjeet Singh was confined to the countries north of the Sutlej, with some few exceptions; he was confirmed in the possession of those States, south of the river, which he had already acquired, and the remainder were taken under British Protection.

Runjeet Singh conquers some States and threatens others.

Certain States taken under British protection.

From this date, a political agent was stationed at Umbala.

Political management of the protected States.

British acquisition of territory by escheat.

The numerous chiefs were left in the enjoyment of sovereign rights; they were, however, restricted from contentions, and from preying on one another. But beyond this interposition, with regard to their mutual relations, no interference was, as a general rule, exercised. They were free to manage their internal affairs, in their own way. The natural consequence of the position, which the British Government had, at the request of the chiefs, assumed, was the rendering of feudal service, if an emergency should arise; and the lapse or escheat of heirless fiefs to the paramount sovereign. The feudal contingents were not, till long afterwards, recorded, and were rarely called out. But, in the course of years, several chiefships lapsed, and then the British Government acquired strips of territory around Loodeana, Feerozpoor, and Umbala; these lapsed estates were administered on the same principles as other non-regulation districts, the political agent being Commissioner, and his Assistants district officers,

Deprivation of certain chiefs after the Sutlej campaign.

Some fiefships confiscated.

When the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej in 1845, the possessions of the Lahore Maharaja, south of the river, were confiscated by the British Government, and the protected chiefs having, as a body, failed in their duty to their paramount, during the war, were at its close, with certain exceptions, deprived of their Faujdaree, or civil powers. Their fiscal power, however, that is, their right to collect revenue, remained untouched. From this punishment, the States of Puteeala, Jeend and Nabha, and six others, were exempted. For the same reasons, the States of Roopur, Ladwa and Aloowala were confiscated; one-fourth of Nabha was confiscated and divided among those chiefs who behaved with fidelity. The British possessions, Cis-Sutlej, having now reached a considerable amount, and the deprivation of the chiefs having rendered the Government responsible for the direct control in many states hitherto independent, a

A Commissioner appointed to administer the British possessions.

Commissioner, Colonel Mackeson, with a proportionate staff of Assistants, was appointed, and placed under the orders of the Agent, Governor General, whose Head Quarters had since the Campaign been moved from Umbala to Lahore. A Sessions Judge, Mr. Erskine, was also appointed. A summary settlement was effected in the new British possessions, and within the same year a revenue survey, and a regular settlement were commenced; and, in all other points the system of administration was carried out, that has since been introduced into the Punjab. The foundation was laid for civil administration in the territories of the deprived chiefs.

When, after the second treaty with the Lahore state, the Agent, Governor General, became Resident at Lahore, the Commissioners of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States were authorised to correspond directly with the Government, but in 1848 they were again made subordinate to the Resident as Chief Commissioner.

Position of the Cis-Sutlej States after annexation of the Punjab.

After the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Cis-Sutlej States were placed on the same footing as the other Commissionerships, under the Board of Administration. The offices of Sessions Judge and Commissioner were united in the person of Mr. Edmonstone. The territory has been permanently divided into five districts, namely, Ferozpoor, Loodeeana, Umbala, Thanesur and Simla. The last named district consisted of some hill dependencies, acquired by the British after the Nepalese war in 1814. Within its circle, lay about fifty of the dependent chiefships, and the nine independent States, above described, as also several hill Rajas, and Ranas, all of whom had jurisdiction within their own estates.

Formation of districts.

A preliminary question of jurisdiction demanded settlement in the Cis Sutlej States. It will be remembered that in 1847 many of the chiefs had been deprived of their Foujdaree powers. This term was at that time used in its broadest sense, under native regime, as including all administrative powers, civil,

Conduct of Puteeala towards the Chaharumees.

~~to the other, but both of them were, in respect of [illegible]~~ and feudal allegiance, subordinate to the common paramount. But as years rolled on, Puteeala, being the stronger of the two, began to encroach. It reduced to submission the co-sharers in twenty-five of the hundred and nineteen villages. It permitted them indeed to collect half the revenue, but it forced them to yield to its jurisdiction, and to perform service. The remaining ninety-four refused to give in their allegiance, but they were sorely harassed. Puteeala would constantly attempt coercion, not only to subvert the jurisdiction of the recusant co-partners, but also to secure their persons, and it finally succeeded in establishing jurisdiction in nearly all the villages. It would foment dissensious to strengthen its own power of interference, and by degrees it absorbed a portion of the co-partners' revenues, and it threatened to absorb the whole. Having already lost their jurisdiction, beyond hope of recovery, they seemed likely to lose their revenues also. The landholders and villagers, of course, suffered proportionately from this double seignory and conflicting authority.

Two parties, one for and one against, Puteeala.

When the matter came before the British authorities, the body of co-partners appeared to be divided into two parties: one composed of the co-partners in twenty-five villages, who inured to subjection, sided with Puteeala· the other composed of the co-partners in ninety-four villages, who claimed protection and entire separation from their aggressive neighbours. At the Board's recommendation, the Government was pleased to decide the question in the following terms:-

Principles on which the dispute was decided.

The twenty-five villages, in which the Chaharumees admitted Puteeala's sovereignty, were to be transferred formally to that state which would continue to exercise full jurisdiction allowing them to collect half the revenue. The families, which

held the ninety-four villages, and which desired separation, were to effect an equal partition of the estate with Puteeala (except in a few cases, where Puteeala had acquired more than half share). The partition would be carried out on a valuation of the estates, and with reference to the convenience of boundary. Thus, for instance, suppose a cluster of forty shared villages of equal value and the Puteeala territory lying to the north, then the twenty northern villages would be transferred to Puteeala, and the remainder would go to the Chaharumee family. Care was taken that those villages, in which the Chaharumees might reside, should be included in the total share allotted to them, in the villages thus allotted to it, Puteeala was to collect all the revenue and exercise entire jurisdiction. In the villages allotted to them, the Chaharumees were to collect the entire revenues, and were to exchange the jurisdiction of Puteeala for that of the British Government.

Partition and transfer of villages to Puteeala.

It will be remembered that the right of escheat in all the villages pertained to the British Government, as Lord Paramount; but, in order that Puteeala might be reconciled to the loss of jurisdiction in forty-seven out of ninety-four villages, the right of escheat had been conceded to it, without appeal, in the transferred estates.

Right of escheat in certain villages conceded to Puteeala.

These orders were now being carried out with great benefit to the Chaharumees, and to the proprietors of the land, who were believed from the pressure of a two-fold authority.

The feudal service, claimable from the chiefs, had never Service Commutation. been defined. In many cases it was nominal. No correct record of liabilities had been drawn up. When the scale of money commutation for the services of horsemen and footmen, which had obtained in the Jullundur Doab, was introduced into the Cis-Sutlej States, it was found that the burden thus assessed fell very unequally. It was eventually determined that every chief should pay one-eighth of his revenue in cash, as tribute in lieu of service.

Law of succession.

The law of succession and inheritance was a matter which closely concerned the interests of the State, as it affected the right of escheat. The public records teemed with conflicting designs on this head. Sometimes, fiefs had been held to lapse on failure of direct heirs. Sometimes, the most distant collateral branches had been admitted to succession. It had now been ruled that collateral branches, descended from a common ancester with the deceased chief, may succeed, provided that this ancestor was in possession at or since the period of 1808 (the date when British connexion commenced), that no windows should succeed, and that no descendants in the female line should inherit.

Police Force.

To aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order one Regiment of Sikh infantry was stationed at Loodeeana, and another at Umbala.

Civil Administration.

Regular Settlement.

The principles of administration, civil, criminal and police, did not differ from those already described in reference to the Punjab Proper. The revenue survey for an entire territory had been completed. The regular settlement had been conducted in a very elaborate method in the districts of Umbala and Thanesur. It was somewhat advanced in Loodeeana, and had been commenced at Ferozpoor. The operations had been of course delayed by the numerous political complications, incident to the territory. That portion of the work which had been completed had been well done. Besides those estates, which were borne on the rent rolls all those in which the Government had any share or interests had been brought under settlement. With regard to the families of the chiefs, the shares owned by the various members had been recorded, and a regular settlement was being made with the proprietors.

Condition of the Chiefs.

It was believed that the mass of the people were contended and prosperous; but, elements of disturbance existed among the chiefs, large and small, their relatives and retainers. In no part of the

Elements of disturbance.

Delicate management necessary.

conditions under the Board were healing measures, as regards the influential classes, more required, than south of the Sutlej, as nowhere had they been deprived of so much power. In the Punjab, the most powerful sirdars were at the mercy of the ruler, or favourite of the day; but in the Cis-Sutlej States, as long as the chiefs were loyal to Government, and managed their own affairs so as not to excite attention towards gross oppression, they were left in full and unrestricted management of their own subjects. All power having now been taken from them, even for the collection of their revenue, they must resort to legal remedies. Such revulsion was to have been expected, and it is hoped that, gradually, the chiefs under their followers would each find their proper places. Present incumbents of the former class had been exempted, in their own persons, from the processes of our Courts· and the Board trusted that their successors would gradually adapt themselves to the new order of things. To compose these unquiet and ruffled spirits, and manage these delicate complications, a firm, but conciliatory, management was required; and, for the attainment of that end, the Board were disposed to rely on the judgment and energy of the Commissioner, Mr. Edmonstone.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES

Trans-Sutlej. States.

Physical Features.

The Trans-Sutlej States were ceded to the British in 1846. They consisted of the Jullundur Doab, situated between the Beas and the Sutlej, and the hill territory, lying between the Ravee and the Beeas. The extreme north-west boundary adjoined the Jumoo territory: northern included the snowy range of the Himalayas, and touched the limits of Ladak and Tibet. The northern capital was Kangra, celebrated for a fortress, which, during the period of Mahomedan ascendancy. was an important point in all political combinations. At the close of the Sutlej Campaign, the Governor of this stronghold, which had so long been deemed impregnable by all

native power, refused to surrender it. A force was assembled but before the batteries were opened, the garrison capitulated. In this Alpine region were included the protected principalities of Mundi, Sookeit and Chumba.

Alpine region of Kangra.

In respect of physical features, this hill tract is the finest district in the Punjab; it is a succession of hills and valleys, many of which are overlooked by the snowy range. Among these valleys, the most fertile is that of Kangra, on the northern side of which the Sanatarium of Dhurmsala is placed. It is profusely irrigated from the hill torrents, conducted by the husbandmen into countless channels. Its fertility is almost unrivalled. Three harvests are produced in the year. The rice is the finest in Upper India. To the north-east, stretches the mountainous table-land of Mundee, with a European climate. Beyond that, again, are the petty chiefships which adjoin the Simla Hills. In many parts of this region, there are magnificent forests of timber trees, fruit trees, and hedgerows are every where abundant.

Hill tribes disposed.

Rajpoots.

The people are entirely different from the wild, fierce inhabitants of the Trans-Indus Frontier. The bulk of the population are Rajpoots of pure and ancient lineage. They are simple, truthful, and well in skill and industry, they do not equal the people of the plains, but their cultivation, always good and sometimes luxuriant, shows them to be by no means indifferent husbandmen. Among their hereditary kings, the best and greatest was Sunsar Chand of Katoch. At one time, this chieftain seemed able to consolidate the powers and independence of the hill Rajpoots. But his dynasty at last sank beneath the successive assaults of the Goorkhas and the Sikhs: and these ancient principalities became incorporated in the dominions of Runjeet Singh. Most of the old families still survive. During the rebellion of 1848, several of these chiefs raised a partial insurrection in the ceded territory, which was, however, speedily quelled.

Campaign of Jullundur Doab.

The Doab of the Beeas and Sutlej is, at its centre, traversed by a low range of hills, which extend from one river to the other. Below this range, down to the confluence of the rivers, there extends a campaign of unvarying fertility, considered by the Sikhs to be the fairest portion of the Punjab plains. Particular localities may be found in other Doabs, which excel any portion of Jullundur: in no other Doab is the fertility so regular and so unbroken as in this. The meeting of the two rivers at Hurike is not seventy miles from the front range of hills. There is no waste brushwood or forest whatever. Except in one corner, near the hills, there is no canal; perhaps, none is required. The irrigation depends on Persian wheels. But many tracts are kept so perpetually moist that irrigation can be dispensed with altogether.

Its Fertility.

Chief Cities.

The plain is interspersed with towns, cities, and large villages. The two capitals are Hosheearpoor and Jullundur: on the banks of the Sutlej, opposite Loodeeana, is the fortress of Phillour, for many years considered the key of the Punjab. Along the Beeas, towards its junction with the Sutlej, lies the independent territory of Kapoorthala. The reigning family are the descendants of Futeh Singh Aloowala, the ancient confederate of Runjeet Singh, and the head of one of the oldest Sikh misls. Runjeet Singh abstained from annexing the entire fiefdom of his old ally. After the Sutlej war, the chief was, on Political grounds, deprived of his Cis-Sutlej territory, but he was confirmed in his Jullundur possessions, and there he remains, as historic representative of the original Sikh Khalsa.

Aloowala Territory.

Governors appointed by the Sikhs.

The condition of the Jullundur Doab, under Runjeet Singh, did not differ from that of the other Doabs. For years, it was well and equitably governed by Desa Singh, and his son Lehna Singh,

and Misr Roop Lal. For the last few years preceding British rule, it had been severely taxed by Sheikh Imam-ood-deen, who afterwards rendered himself notorious in the Kashmeer rebellion.

Population

The bulk of the agriculturists are Jats; the village communities are large, and thriving. The revised census has shown the population to be of great density, 420 souls to the square mile.

Districts.

From the commencement of British connection with this territory, it was formed into one Commissioner-ship, and divided into three districts, viz., Kangra Hoosheearpoor, Jullundur. The Civil administration generally did not differ from that which obtained in the Punjab.

Administrative changes

Direct control in the Delhi Territory was exercised at first by the Resident at Delhi, but the constantly increasing area to be administered led in 1819 to the formation of four "divisions" under Principal Assistant Commissioners, who exercised executive control under the orders of the Resident. These four divisions were the beginnings of the present districts of Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar. Panipat (now Karnal) was separately established in 1824, and in 1832 these five districts were brought under the Regulations and included in the North-Western Provinces, with which they remained for 26 years. One of the results of this development of the administration was the closer attention paid to affairs in Bhattiana. After a long boundary contention with Patiala the British Government asserted its supremacy over the country upon which encroachment had been made, and a separate district of Bhattiana was established about 1837, subsequently becoming part of the later Sirsa district. These six districts were grouped for administrative purposes into the Delhi and Hissar divisions and were in due course put under regular settlement. They suffered in the famines of 1833-34 and again in 1837-38, especially the districts of Rohtak and Hissar. In the latter

visitation relief works were for the first time opened for the able-bodied.

1840. Cis-Sutlej.

Meanwhile political control over the Sikhs States was exercised until 1840 by the British representative at Delhi and his Assistants, who were also responsible for the Administration of the territories which lapsed in default of heirs. In 1840 an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed for the North-West Frontier with headquarters at Ambala, and in 1842 the administration of the lapsed territories also was transferred to him. At the end of 1846 in consequence of their misconduct during the First Sikh War the most flagrant offenders among the defaulting States were punished by confiscation and the remainder were deprived of their police jurisdiction and of their right to levy customs and transit dues, while the obligation to furnish troops was commuted for a money payment. Nine Chiefs only were exempted from this arrangement and allowed to retain full powers. Of these, Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Maler-Kotla, Faridkot and Kalsia still survived: but Dialgarh lapsed in 1852, Raikot in 1854, and Mamdot was annexed in 1855 in consequence of the misconduct of the Nawab. The headquarters of the Agent to the Governor General were transferred to Lahore, where he was entrusted with the duty of reorganising the shattered government of the Punjab, and a Commissioner of the cis-Sutlej states was appointed at Ambala. Districts were formed at the same time of Thanesar, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Ambala out of the lapsed and confiscated territories.

1846 Advance to the Beas.

A further consequence of the 1st Sikh War was the cession by the Lahore Government of the area between the Sutlej and Beas in the plains and of Chamba and Kashmir in the hills. No idea of buffer states now remained. The ceded territories became the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kangra under a Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej States at Jullundur, while the Chief of Kapurthala was maintained in independent possession of his estates in the newly ceded area. In the hills their possessions were secured to the

Chiefs of Mandi and Suket. Chamba, which was at first given to Kashmir, was declared independent in 1848. The Kangra State had for some twenty years been in the possession of the Sikhs and in consequence became, as stated, a British District. The Commissioners, cis and trans-Sutlej, were for two years placed directly under the Supreme Government, but in 1848 became subordinate to the Resident at Lahore.

1849.
Final
absorption
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It was speedily found that the position of the states, which had been deprived of police jurisdiction, was an impossible one, and in 1849, after the conquest of the Punjab, the British Government assumed complete control, except in the case of States which had been allowed to retain full powers. The villages were shortly afterwards brought under settlement, and the revenues assessed in cash. The position of the chiefs and of the communities of horsemen (known as pattidars) now became that of ordinary jagirdars or assignees of the revenue demand.

Foundations of British Administration in the Punjab.

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Civil
Staff.

Such was the country which, by the Governor General's proclamation of March 1849, was constituted a portion of the British Empire in India. The machinery of Government was set in motion by the appointment of a Board of Administration, consisting of a President and two members. At the same time, the main principles were described, on which the administration was to be conducted. The executive staff was to consist of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra-assistant Commissioners. While the three first grades would consist of covenanted or Commissioned Officers(Mr. Cortlandt and Captain Tytler excepted) to the fourth might belong both Europeans and natives, especially such natives as might have filled offices of trust under the Durbar. All officers were, in their various degrees, vested with triple powers, criminal, civil and fiscal. The Board were entrusted with plenary authority to control and supervise all Departments. They were to wield the powers usually conferred on the ts of Mandi and Suket, Chamba, which was at first under Kashmir, was declared independent in 1846. The [illegible] es had for some twenty years been in the possession of Sikhs and in consequence became, as stated, a British strict. The Commissioners, cis and trans-Sutlej, were for o years placed directly under the Supreme Government, but 1848 became subordinate to the Resident at Lahore.

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Foundations of British administration in the Punjab

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Functions and Powers.

Sudur Courts of Judicature and the Sudur Board of Revenue at the Presidencies. The Commissioners were to be Superintendents of revenue and police, and to exercise the appellate powers of a civil, and the criminal powers of Sessions's Judge. The Deputy Commissioners were to be Magistrates and Collectors of revenue, and to try all civil suits exceeding in value 1,000 Rs. Assistant Commissioners, subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners, were to exercise various gradations of powers, according to their standing and fitness. But they might be vested with such powers as would enable them to dispose of any portion of the fiscal or criminal work, which the Deputy Commissioners might think proper to entrust to them and they might try civil suits upto 1,000 Rs. The Extra Assistant Commissioners were to perform the duties assigned to Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and subordinate native Judges. The ranks of the official subordinates were to be filled, as much as possible, by natives of the country.

Investigation of rent free tenures.

Fiscal system.

In the fiscal department, the first object attention was to be the inquiry into rent-free tenures, that is, what lands were to be exempt from taxation, and on what terms: at the same time, a set of rules for release and resumption were laid down. Existing settlements of the revenue, made during the Resident's regency, were to be upheld as a temporary measure. In tracts not previously settled a quinquennial settlement was to be made. But all summary settlements were liable to such modifications as might be introduced when the regular settlement should come on. The confirmation of settlements was to rest with the Board. In the management of the revenue, the maintenance of village communities, and the demarcation of boundaries, the rules in force throughout the north-western Provinces were to be observed. The arrangements regarding the abolition of the customs and of the transit duties, and the establishment of an excise on the single article of salt were to be upheld.

For civil judicature, the rules current in the Sutlej Provinces were to be observed as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice, unfettered by technicalities.

Penal Code.

The penal code of the Residency was to guide the administration of criminal justice, subject to such deviations as experience of the people and country might from time to time dictate.

Police

Preventive measures of police were to be adopted. The wooded wilds of the Central Doabs, the haunts of thieves and plunderers, were to be intersected by roads; the people were to be disarmed; the forts and strongholds were to be dismantled.

Development of resources.

The resources of the country were to be developed: trade, agriculture, and commerce were to be fostered; canals were to be cut, levels taken, roads constructed. The mineral resources of the Alpine regions, bordering on the Himalayas, were to be explored. River navigation was to be promoted.

One main object of this Report will be to show how the principles then inculcated have been carried out, and what has been done by the Board in fulfilment of the high trust reposed in them.

Formation of Divisions of Commissionership. Allotment of Districts.

The newly annexed territories were divided into four main circles or Commissionerships. The most important Division was that of Lahore, comprising the upper portions of the Baree and Rechnah Doabs, and containing both the political and the commercial capitals of Runjeet Singh's kingdom. It was divided into five districts, Lahore, Batala (now Goordaspoor), Umritsar, in the Baree Doab, Wuzeerabad (now Seealkote), Sheikhoopoora, in the Rechnah Doab. The second division was that of Jehlum, comprising the Chuj Doab, and the country of the Salt range south of Hazara in the Sind Sagur Doab. The third division is that of Mooltan, which embraced the lower portions of the Baree and Rechnah Doabs, and was divided into three districts, Mooltan and Pakputun (now Futehpore Googaira) in the Baree, and

Jung in the Rechnah Doabs. The fourth Division is that called Leia, which comprised that portion of the Sind Sagur Doab to south of the Salt range, and all the Derajat and Trans-Indus Tracts up to the latitude of Kalabagh on the Indus. It formed four districts, Leia, Khangur in the Sind Sagur Doab, and Dera Gazee Khan and Dera Ismael Khan, including Bunoo, on the right bank of the Indus. At first, the Provinces of Peshawur (with its dependency of Kohat) and Huzara were constituted two separate districts, immediately under the Board. But later the three districts, Peshawur, Huzara and Kohat had been erected into a separate Commissioner-ship, styled the Peshawur Division.

Assembling of officers at Lahore.

By the time that annexation was proclaimed, a numerous staff of civil officers had been summoned from the north-western Provinces, and placed at the Board's disposal, as also some selected officers from the Army, and several of the most experienced officers from the north-west Frontier. All were directed to meet at Lahore, as a central place of rendezvous. The number of covenanted and commissioned officers was at first 74, which was afterwards increased to 84-Lately the Hon'ble Court's orders limited the Covenanted Establishment to the following schedule, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States:-

7	Commissioners	@	2,750	per month.
11	Deputy Commissioners of 1st grade.	@	1500	-do-
6	Deputy Commissioners of 2nd grade	@	1200	-do-
12	Deputy Commissioners of 3rd grade	@	1000	-do-
19	Assistants of 1st grade	@	700	-do-
6	-do- 2nd grade	@	600	-do-
18	-do- 3rd grade	@	500	-do-

The number of uncovenanted judicial officers is 42. Of the subordinate Native Establishment, one portion, viz., the Police will appear in a subsequent section. The Revenue Establishment, and the staff of writers, Native and Europeans, for the various offices at the central stations of districts, were

formed on a lower scale, but on the same principles as in older Provinces. The cost will be seen in the financial statements.

Preliminary proceedings in the Districts.

The rough outline of the districts and Divisions above described having been formed, no time was lost in despatching the officers to their respective jurisdictions, in order that they might make tours through their districts, organize something like a police control, take possession of Forts and public buildings, and arrange for the collection of the spring revenue, before the harvest, then standing ripe in the fields, should be disposed of by the agriculturists. All these introductory measures were carried out with as much rapidity as the inclement season of the year permitted.

Settlement of political affairs. Disarming proclamation promulgated. Forts dismantled.

Attention was immediately directed to those political matters which affected the public peace. The Punjab disarming proclamation was placarded everywhere, and the munitions of war were seized or surrendered in all directions. The dismantling of strongholds was vigorously commenced, those only being reserved which might be required for military or political purposes.

Sikh soldiery disbanded.

A general muster was called of the Sikh soldiery, together with all military retainers of the late Government and its chiefs. The men were chiefly collected at Lahore and there paid up and disbanded. The most promising among them were taken into the British service. All those whom we could not admit received gratuities and pensions. The infirm and the superannuated were also pensioned. The ease and quiet with which this measure was carried out is worthy of remark. That large bodies of brave men, once so turbulent and formidable as to overawe their Government and wield the destinies of their country, should lay down their arms, receive their arrears and retire from an exciting profession to till the ground, without in any place creating a disturbance, is indicative of the effect

which had been produced by the British power, of the manly forb~~e~~arance which characterizes the Sikhs and of the satisfaction felt at the justice of the Government.

Investigation into rent-free tenures commenced.

In pursuance of the injunctions conveyed by the Most Noble the Governor General, in the letter of the 31st March 1849, the inquiries into feudal jageers and other privileges and immunities, were at once set on foot. In order that his Lordship's wishes might be carried out without delay, a special officer was appointed for the work. These proceedings involved not only a consideration of the grants themselves, but also the discharge, the employment or the pensioning of the feudal levies, and other contingents no longer required for the military service of the State.

Police organized.

An armed Police Force, foot and horse, was raised, and partially organised, both for the protection of the Frontier and the preservation of internal peace.

Foundation laid for civil administration.

The administration of the country was set in train: civil and criminal courts were established: offenders were apprehended: and during the course of the year no less than 8,000 convicts were lodged in custody. The village police were appointed.

Chief Commissionership, 1853-58.

In 1853 the Board of Administration was abolished, and in its place Sir John Lawrence was appointed the first Chief Commissioner, as the head of the local executive administration, with control over the Punjab Frontier Force. Subordinate to him were appointed a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, who were the chief authorities in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, respectively. The Judicial Commissioner was also head of the police; he supervised educational operations and superintended the control of local and Muncipal Funds. Among other measures, the following are principally noticeable as having been carried out during 1853.

The addition of another batallion to the military

police, raising it to a strength of 7 battalions of infantry and 27 troops of horse; the virtual extermination of thaggi, and the employment as organized bodies of labourers of the Mazbi Sikhs, among whom this crime was prevalent; the introduction, or rather reimposition, of octroi duties in all towns and large villages in lieu of a house-tax with the full preference of the inhabitants; a determined effort to put down female infanticide which found expression at a great assembly of all the leading Chiefs and native gentlemen of the province at Amritsar, when rules with a view to diminishing marriage expenses were accepted by those present and promulgated for general observance; and, lastly, the introduction of tea cultivation in the Kangra district, and extensive operations in arboriculture, nearly a million trees being planted in two districts alone. Including all the necessarily large expenditure consequent upon the annexation of a province in the condition in which the Punjab was found to be when taken over the financial results of the administration showed a surplus in 1851-52 of seventy-three lakhs of rupees, and in 1852-53 of thirty-five and three-quarter lakhs.

The next three years from 1853 to the close of 1856 constituted period of consolidation, during which the measures originated in the earlier years were completed or perfected. No events in the internal history of the province call for special notice, except that the construction of a railway from Multan to Amritsar was under consideration, when outbreak of the mutiny put aside, for a time, that and many other schemes for the improvement of the country. The story of the mutiny and the part in it played by the Punjab have now become matter of history. It will be sufficient to notice briefly the subsidiary measures in aid of the military operations for the suppression or prevention of the rising in the province. Civil officers were immediately empowered to try and punish summarily, even with death, offences affecting the public tranquality; a strict but judicious censorship was maintained over the native press; all letters addressed to sepoys were opened, and much

curious and valuable information was thereby obtained. All treasure was concentrated at places where a European guard could be obtained. The ferries over the five great rivers of the Punjab were guarded with special care, and the country was thus divided into blocks of territory insulated from each other. All Hindustanis without employment were deported out of the Punjab, and mendicants and roving fakirs coming from the east were turned back. The cis and trans-sutlej division were disarmed, 69,000 stand of arms being given up by the people. These divisions had not been included in the disarmament of the rest of the Punjab which took place in 1849. A few months later the Delhi and Hissar divisions were also disarmed, 2,25,000 arms being taken by the police in addition to forty cart-loads of arms from the city of Delhi, The principle of recovering the value of plundered property from the persons, villages or towns implicated, by means of fines, was everywhere rigidly enforced. Lastly, the active cooperation of the people in the extirpation of the mutineers was secured by paying a reward of Rs.50 for every mutinous sepoy delivered up alive, the captors being permitted to retain any property found on the person of the mutineer. The effect of this order was to place the Hindustanis as soon as they left cantonments among a nation of enemies. The financial position of the province was difficult one; all remittances from Calcutta were cut off, the demands of the besieging army before Delhi were large, and it took some time for money from Bombay to reach Lahore. A loan, producing 41 lakhs of rupees, was therefore raised: it served as a useful index to the state of public opinion.

The next few years after the mutiny were devoted to restoring order and to taking up the task of progress which had been temporarily suspended. In February 1858 the divisions of Delhi and Hissar were formally incorporated in the province of the Punjab, adding six to the twenty-seven original districts. The Thanesar district, however, was broken up in 1862, and

divided between Ambala and Karnal (Panipat). The division of the province into ten divisions and thirty-two districts continued for 22 years unchanged. In August of 1858 two disarmed native regiments at Multan revolted owing to misapprehensions of the intention of Government towards them. They were pursued and all of them were either captured or killed. This was the last outburst of the mutinous spirit in the native army. The Hindustani regiments that were disbanded at Mian Mir and elsewhere were sent to their homes. Other military measures were the transfer to the Bengal Army of four regiments of cavalry and seventeen of infantry raised in the Punjab during the mutiny. A regiment of Gurkhas was formed from men of this class in the Punjab Infantry and the Police Battalions, and added to the Punjab Frontier Force. Rewards in the shape of grants of territory were made to the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Nabha for the services rendered during the preceding year: and a large estate in Oudh was conferred upon the Raja of Kapurthala.

Amalgamation of the Delhi Territories with the Punjab.

The Delhi territory was formally transferred from the N.Western Provinces to the Panjab by the Act 38 of 1858. To form a clear idea of the area added to the province its history from the date it was occupied by the British may well be examined in retrospect.

Delhi District: The tract conquered by the E.I.Co. in 1803 included considerable strip to the West of the Jumna both N. & S. of the Moghal Capital. In 1819 a District of Delhi was regularly constituted and included a part of the present Rohtak district. In 1832 the administration of the Delhi territory, nominally as well as actually was placed in the hands of E.I.Co. The territory continued to form part of the N.W. (New the Uttar Pradesh)till the Mutiny of 1857. After the suppression of the Mutiny the district was transferred to the Punjab.

Delhi City. Centrally situated, near the frontier, but not too near, in touch with the rich plains of the Hindustan; with stone from the Delhi ridge, available for building purposes and well water near the surface; Delhi even in Hindu times achieved political importance; and Panipat, on the line of invasion within convenient striking distance from Delhi, was the scene of many a battle for supremacy. The Muhammadan invaders were quick to appreciate the advantages of Delhi, and under successive dynasties it began to acquire an imperial character. For a long time it remained the capital of the sultanate and the Moghal Empire in India. On March 14, 1803, Lord Lake, having defeated the Maharattas, entered Delhi and took the Emperor under his protection. Next year Holkar attacked the city, but Col. (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony, first British Resident, successfully held out against over whelming odds for eight days, until relieved by Lord Lake.

Karnal District. After the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) a terrible period of anarchy followed, during which the tract formed a sort of no-man's land between the Sikh and Marahatta Powers, coveted by both and protected by neither, and the prey of every free booter that chanced to come that way. On annexation (by the British) in 1803, the greater part of the country was held by the Sikh Chiefs or confederacies of sikh horsemen, and the district was gradually formed out of their territories as they escheated. The most important were the principalities of Panipat, Thanesar and Ladwa, of which the first two lapsed between 1832-50 and Ladwa was confiscated owing to the conduct of its Chief during the first Sikh War (1846). In 1849 the District of Thanesar was formed but in 1862 it was broken up into the two districts of Ambala and Karnal.

Delhi City. [illegible] the frontier, but not too near, in touch with the [illegible] plains of the Hindustan, with [illegible] the Jumna river, available for building purposes, and with water near the surface, Delhi even in [illegible] achieved political importance and Panipat, on the line of invasion within convenient striking distance from Delhi, was the scene of many a battle for supremacy. The [illegible] invaders were quick to appreciate the advantages of Delhi and under successive dynasties it began to acquire an Imperial character, [illegible] long time it remained the capital of the sultanate and the [illegible] Empire. On March 14, 1803, Lord Lake, having defeated the Marathas, entered Delhi and took the [illegible] under his protection. [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] were [illegible].

Karnal District. [illegible] the Third battle of Panipat (1761) a troublous period of anarchy followed, during which the [illegible] Marathas, Rohillas, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] In 1803, the [illegible] greater part of the country was held by the Sikh chiefs or [illegible] of Sikh horsemen, and the district was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Punjab - A Lt. Governor's Province

1859.
Constitution of Lieutenant Governorship: Sir R.Montgomery.

At the Commencement of 1859 the Punjab, together with the Delhi Territory, was placed under a separate Lieutenant Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first to hold the office; after a brief interval he resigned and left the province, with the administration of which he was so intimately connected over since its annexation to the British Empire, and was succeded by Sir Robert Montgomery.

The territories under the administration of the Lieutenant- Governor of the Punjab comprised:-

(1) The Punjab west of the river Bias, annexed in March 1849, on the close of the Second Sikh War.

(2) The Jalandhar Doab and the hill district of Kangra which were ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Lahore concluded in March 1846, after the termination of the First Sikh War.

(3) The country east of the river Satlej, formerly designated the Cis-Sutlej States, and including (a) the possessions of Maharaja Dalip Singh of Lahore, on the left bank of the Sutlej, which were annexed to the British territories in December 1845: (b) such of the States taken under the protection of the British Government in 1808-9 as subsequently lapsed on the death of Chiefs without heirs, or were confiscated and brought under British administration in January 1847, in consequence of the misconduct of their Chiefs in the First Sikh War; (c) the hill district of Simla, a portion of which was acquired after the Gurkha War of 1814-16, and the remainder subsequently obtained by lapse, purchase, or exchange for other territory.

(4) The Delhi territory west of the river Jamna which was transferred from the Government of the North-Western Provinces to that of the Punjab in February 1858, and separated into the two Divisions of Delhi and Hissar.

The year was remarkable for the commencement of the first railway in the Punjab from Amritsar to Multan (on the 8th February 1859), and for the admission of water into the Bari Doab Canal. The year 1860 was marked by a severe famine which afflicted the districts south of the Sutlej. Efforts were made to relieve the starving population, but there was great mortality. The districts along the Rajputana border felt the effects

of the famine most severely. The following years demand little remark on account of events of special importance; the resources of the country were quietly developed, and steady progress made in every branch of the administration. In 1860-61 the police were reformed, the military and civil branches of this force were amalgamated and placed under the orders of an Inspector General. In 1862 the Penal Code was introduced in the Punjab. During these two years much was done to assimilate the government of the Punjab to that of the older provinces of British India. Special courts for the trial of civil suits were established, civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred on some of the principal jagirdars as Honorary Magistrates, taxation was imposed on the non-agricultural classes. And the land revenue system was framed on the pattern that of the North Western Provinces. The conservation of the timber forests on the slopes of the Himalayas was taken in hand, the preliminary surveys and reports being made in 1861-62. The first exhibition of arts and manufactures in the Punjab was held at Lahore in this year.

On the 10th January 1865 Sir R.Montgomery resigned the Lieutenant - Governorship of the province, and was succeded by Sir Donald McLeod. In the same year the office of the Judicial Commissioner was abolished, and a Chief Court, consisting of two judges, was created by Act XXIII of 186 In that year also the appointment of Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab was created and Mr. E.Prinsep was the first to hold that office. Hence forth the internal history of the province, though always marked by some special features of its own, was practically that of the remainder of British India. In 1865 disturbances in Bahawalpur, and the simultaneous death of the Nawab, compelled the interference of Government, and the state was placed under the care of a Superintendent. In 1867 special efforts, which have not proved successful, were made to encourage trade with Yarkand and Kashgar. The eastern and Southern part of the

Province were visited by a severe drought in 1868-69, which culminated in a famine in the tracts to the south of the Sutlej. Relief works were promptly undertaken in the Jullundur, Lahore, Hissar and Delhi divisions, in the two latter on an extensive scale; the number of persons that received relief in these divisions from January to May 1869 being 2,100,000. Rain fell in March 1869, and for a time matters looked better, but the rainfall throughout 1869-70 was unreasonable, and the drought continued with increasing severity. But for a copious fall of rain in September, a famine more terrible than the famine of 1783, which is still remembered, would have devastated the country. Owing, however, to the timely adoption of further measures of relief, the exertions of all officers and the cooperation of the wealthier classes, the people were saved from starvation, and were subsequently helped to recover from the calamity by advances of money and liberal remissions of revenue. The famine was, as usual, attended by sickness. Small pox and cholera prevailed to an alarming extent during the year.

In June 1870 Sir D. Mc Leod retired from the office of Lieutenant Governor and was succeded by Sir Henry Durand, who met with a fatal accident seven months afterwards. His successor was Sir Henry Davies. The year 1871-72 was one of considerable legislative activity for the Punjab. The provisions contained in the Punjab Civil Code and in various Bengal Regulations and administrative rules and orders were consolidated and re-enacted in the Punjab Laws Act. An Act (since superseded) was passed for the collection and settlement of land revenue: and the Canal and Drainage Act modified the rules regarding irrigation in the province. Special legislation was adopted to control the criminal tribes which are found in some strength in the Punjab, and some other measures were passed which have since been superseded. The experiment of employing prisoners on extra-mural labour at Rupar on the Sirhind Canal work was commenced in this year. In January 1872 a band of Kuka fanatics caused a disturbance in Maler-Kotla, which had been preceded by the murder of some

Muhammadan butchers at Amritsar in August 1871. Repressive measures were promptly taken and the ring leaders were exiled. In 1874-75 the first step was taken towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions which, as explained above, had been combined in the persons of district officers ever since the annexation of the province. In January 1876 His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, paid a visit to the Punjab. The year 1877 was marked by the Imperial Assemblage, and the gathering of all the Punjab Feudatories at Delhi in common with the other chiefs of India. Unreasonable weather in 1877-78 caused considerable anxiety. A scarcity was experienced in the districts of Karnal, Hissar and Delhi, where special measures of relief had to be organised, and works were undertaken for the relief of the starving population.

In April 1877 Sir Robert Egerton succeeded Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In November 1878 the war with Amir Sher Ali Khan commenced, and the resources of the province were fully taxed, as it formed practically the base of operations for the armies operating in Northern Afghanistan. In the earlier phase of the war contingents from the States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Nabha joined the British force, and performed excellent service. The years during which the war lasted, from November 1878 to the end of 1880, were marked by some scarcity, owing to deficient rainfall and considerable sickness, and trade towards the west was affected by the military operations, but these called everywhere for increased labour, and large profits were made by many sections of the community, while the simultaneous construction of the railway towards Peshawar, which was pushed forward with much energy, afforded ample employment to the needy. On the termination of the war a Viceregal Durbar was held at Lahore by the Marquis of Ripon, at which all the ruling chiefs and principal native gentlemen of the province were present. In 1877 Kashmir, who

had hitherto been under the provincial administration, was taken under the control of the Supreme Government. Towards the close of the administration of Sir R.Egerton, the second Punjab exhibition of arts and manufactures was held at Lahore.

Sir Charles Aitchison, who succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor, assumed charge of office in the spring of 1882. During the early years of his administration the Punjab University was created, and the policy of local self-government was introduced or extended by the District Board and Municipal Acts which then became law. A net-work of railways, which left few portions of the province in a position of isolation from the sources of food supply, was gradually completed, and almost the whole of this was amalgamated under a single administration as the North-Western Railway in 1885-86. Portions of the arid Ferozepore, Multan and Montgomery districts were protected by new or improved inundation canals. The Sirhind Canal, opened in November 1882, was extended to irrigate large areas in British territory and Native States south of the Sutlej, while another portion of the same thirsty tract was also provided with a supply by the extensions of the Western Jumna Canal Scheme became known as the Sirsa Branch. The area watered by the Bari Doab Canal scheme known as the Sirsa Branch. The area watered by the Bari Doab Canal was considerably enlarged; and the completion of the second stage of the Chenab Canal project opened up the greater portion of the Rechna Doab to colonization. All these measures were aimed at guaranteeing the Punjab as a whole from a repetition of the famines of the past. In 1885 the meeting between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and His Highness the Amir of Kabul at Rawalpindi and the incidents which occurred outside India at that time, evoked a marked display of loyal and warlike feeling in the province, and the offers of services then made by the ruling chiefs of the Punjab resulted later in the formation of the Imperial Service Corps. During the following year Sir C.U. Aitchison served as President of the Public Service Commission,

the recommendations of which have since led to various administrative reforms and to the introduction of the Provincial Service. The last work of his administration was to organize the foundation of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College at Lahore to provide a special education for the sons of the leading families of the Punjab.

Sir James Lyall succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor in April 1887. During the summer of that year the important Acts which now regulate the land revenue and land tenures of the province, recognising the new system of continuous inquiry and record of agricultural facts, and which had been prepared under Sir C.U. Aitchison, became law, and in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, a number of districts were at once put under settlement. The expeditions undertaken in 1888, 1891 and 1892 against the Black Mountain tribes and in 1891 against the [illegible] Orakzais belong to the history of the North West Frontier Provinces In 1887 the special laws already in force in the frontier districts for the repression of crime were extended by a new Regulation empowering Deputy Commissioners in cases where judicial proof was deficient to pass sentences of imprisonment on the verdicts of Councils of Elders up to a maximum of seven years for murder and other heinous offences. In November 1887 His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, visited Dera Ghazi Khan and bestowed Khillats on certain native gentlemen in Durbar. In the spring of 1890 the province was honoured by a visit of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence, who laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Museum building at Lahore, and in the following year His Imperial Highness the Czarevitch also made a brief stay in the Punjab. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Patiala in October 1890 and confirmed the Maharaja in the full powers of the ruler of his State; and the Raja of Kapurthala was invested with the same powers by the Lieutenant-Governor shortly afterwards. Previous to this the Imperial Service Corps of the leading Native States had been thoroughly

reorganised and formed into a body of efficient troops. The returns of the census of 1891 showed the extraordinary impulse to the growth of population which the peace and partial immunity from pestilence and starvation of the preceding years had given and fears were entertained that the growing numbers might in some tracts soon begin to press on the limits of subsistence inspite of the provision of new fields for industry. In 1891, a locust plague brought portions of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts within reach of famine, and both 1890 and 1892 were marked by destructive visitation of fever, baside which even the cholera of the latter year with its 50,000 deaths sinks into the insignificance. During 1890-1892 various measures of improvement involving a considerable expenditure were carried out in the Police and Jail Departments, and large sums were spent upon providing additional and improved accomodation in central jails. Crime, which, owing to many causes, had shown a serious development upto 1888, alowly declined in subsequent years. In 1891 effect was given to the proposals of the Punjab Government for strengthening the hands of the Deputy Commissioners of frontier districts in the discharge of their political duties by the appointment of special Political Assistants, and the addition was made to the staff of officers of the Dera Ghazi Khan district of a 1st class Assistant District Superintendent of Police and a Political Tehsildar. The scheme for the revision and distribution of the new force of Border Military Police received the sanction of the Government of India in May 1892. At this period provincial finances were at a very low point, and except during the last two years of Sir James Lyall's administration the want of money constantly necessitated the postponement of important works. Among the buildings of note added to the province within the period are the Chief Court, the Lady Aitchison Hospital and Lady Lyall Training Home, of which the foundation stones were laid by Their Excellencies Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne, the Aitchison

(Chiefs) College, the Jubilee Museum and the Albert Victor Memorial Wing of the Mayo Hospital. The most important engineering work of the time was the construction of the weir for the Chanab Canal, The development of water-works at Rawalpindi, Delhi and other less important places was also worthy of mention.

The decade 1882-1892 saw a remarkable advance in the pacification of the tribes lying to the south of the Gomal Pass. During the early years the occupation of Quetta, Peshin and Thal-Chotiali continued to contribute materially towards the establishment of an effective control over the hill clans on the lower Derajat border. All classes between these tribes and those under the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, to whose charge the Khetrans were transferred in 1882-83, being settled at conferences held at Sibi and Fort Munro. The result of these meetings was that crime was suppressed, blood feuds kept under control and relations between the tribes themselves were maintained on a satisfactory basis. Since 1890, when the political control of the Baluchistan Agency was extended over the Zhob Valley, the whole aspect of affairs had become changed, direct influence having been brought to bear on the hill country from both sides. By a notification of the Government of India, issued in November 1889, the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Commissioner of the Derajat (at the present day of Multan) was extended over the hill country of the tribes adjoining that district, who had hitherto been under their political control only, from the boundary of the district on the south to the boundary of the Bozear tribe on the north. This measure had proved to be one of unqualified success and had materially contributed towards efficient tribal management on that part of the border; and it was extended to the Bozdar country also. Many burning inter-tribal boundary disputes had been settled with excellent effect.

Sir James Lyall's term of office expired in March 1892 when he was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Agricultural conditions were prosperous until the year 1895, and there was a bumper rabi harvest in 1893. The monsoon terminated early in August in 1895, and there was a poor kharif harvest followed by a deficient spring crop in 1896. The almost complete failure of the monsoon in the latter year caused widespread scarcity not only in the Punjab, but also in many other parts of India, and grain was procurable only at very high prices. The whole of the Delhi Division, except Simla, was affected, and also parts of the Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. Famine relief works had to be undertaken on a large scale, the relief afforded being reckoned at 22½ million day-units and the maximum number under relief on any one day being 127,758. Hissar was the most distressed tract and accounted for one-half of the total number relieved. The cost of relief operations was Rs.22½ lakhs, revenue to the amount of Rs.22 lakhs was suspended and loans for the purchase of seed and the cattle were granted to the amount of Rs.11½ lakhs at the conclusion of the famine. From the charitable Relief Fund subscribed in England and in India Rs.12½ lakhs were allotted to the Punjab to meet claims beyond the scope of State aid. The active colonisation of the Rechna Doab began in 1892 and led to the enactment of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act (III of 1893), simplifying procedure and defining the status of the new colonists. The effect of the food supply raised on the newly allotted lands in mitigating the severity of famine was already apparent in the visitation of 1897, and is prominently noticed in the official history of that famine. Lyallpur, the headquarters of the colony, in whose name is perpetuated the memory of the Lieutenant-Governor under whose auspices the colonisation scheme was matured, was founded in 1896. The constitution of the Provincial Civil Service,

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noticed in the next section, was effected in 1893. One consequence of the framing of the Durand Agreement in 1893 affairs on the frontier continued to absorb the energies of the Punjab Government, as within the scope of its political control fell the delimitation of the sphere of British and Afghan influence, the expedition of 1894-95 against the Mahsud Waziris, the Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895, and the general rising of the Pathan tribes from the Swat Valley to the Kurram in 1897. The first ruling chief in the Punjab to visit Europe was the Raja of Kapurthala, who did so in 1892, spending the summer of 1893 there. The Raja's grandfather died when on his way to pay a visit to England. The visit of the Viceroy (Lord Elgin) to Lahore in November 1894 was the occasion of a durbar in which the principal ruling chiefs were assembled together. The name of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will always be associated with the completion of the Kangra and Kulu Forest Settlements, a legacy of his predecessor, which his untiring energy and legal acumen enabled him to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

On the retirement of Sir D.Fitzpatrick in March 1897 Sir William Madkworth Young became Lieutenant-Governor and was at once confronted with the Pathan revolt. The story of that rising and of the Mahsud blockade of 1900-01 belong now to the history of the North-West Frontier Province. The Patiala Lancers, the Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala Infantry, and the Sirmur and Maler Kotla Sappers all took part in the operations on the frontier in 1897 and 1898. All the ruling chiefs also came forward with offers of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa, which elicited a most noteworthy display of loyalty on the part of the whole of the Punjab. The deaths of the Chiefs of Faridkot and Sirmur occurred in 1898, of Bahawalpur, Pataudi and Jubbal in 1899. of Patiala in 1900, and of Keonthal 1901. The deaths of the noticed in the next section, was effected in 1891. In consequence of the framing of the Durand Agreement in 1893, [illegible] on the frontier continued to absorb the attention of the Punjab Government, as within the scope of its political control lay the delimitation of the spheres of British and Afghan influence, the expedition of 1894-95 against the Mahsud Waziris, the Chitral Relief expedition of 1895, and the general rising of the Pathan tribes from the Swat Valley to the Kurram in 1897. The first ruling chief in the Punjab to visit Europe was the Raja of Kapurthala, who did so in 1893, spending the summer of 1893 there. The Raja's grandfather had died on his way to pay a visit to England. The visit of the Viceroy (Lord Elgin) to Lahore in November 1894 was the occasion of a durbar, in which the principal ruling chiefs were assembled together. The name of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will always be associated with the regulation of the Kangra and Kulu Forest Settlements, a labour of the greatest difficulty, which his untiring energy and local knowledge enabled him to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

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Maharaja of Patiala and the Nawab of Bahawalpur terminated long periods of misrule and reckless expenditure in each case, and both states were placed under management, the former by a Council of Regency, the latter by a British Superintendent. A Political Agent was appointed in 1901 for the control of the political relations of the Punjab Government with the three Phulkian States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha. The Kharif harvest of 1897 and the rabi harvest of 1898 were all that could be desired, but the kharif harvest of the latter year was poor, and when in 1899 the monsoon came to an untimely end, famine was again in the land. There was a very great scarcity of fodder, the mortality among cattle was immense: and the distress among the people affected was more intense than in 1896-97. The maximum number relieved on any one day was 243,000 (reached in March 1900) and the total relief afforded is reckoned at 52 million day-units. The cost of relief operations was Rs.48 lakhs, the land revenue suspended amounted to Rs.44 lakhs. and loans aggregating Rs.19 lakhs were granted for the purchase of seed and cattle when favourable rains occurred in the autumn of 1900. The Charitable relief Fund formed on this occasion allotted Rs.12 lakhs for the want of the Punjab. Hissar was, as before, the most deeply affected tract, and accounted for two-thirds of the number of persons relieved. The other tracts were afflicted in 1896-97 suffered again in 1899-1900 and some other districts in addition. The relief measures undertaken were effectual in preventing death from actual starvation, but it was inevitable that the hard conditions of life should lead to an increased mortality, especially among the very young and the very old, and the number of deaths was in Hissar three times and in Rohtak twice the average number. In the other affected districts the normal was exceeded by varying proportions, all under 50 per cent. The gloomy anticipations raised by the failure of the Kharif harvest of 1901 were happily not fully borne out. The conditions did not amount to a famine, though severe scarcity prevailed. Test works

Maharaja of Patiala and the Nawab of Bahawalpur terminated long periods of misrule and reckless expenditure in each case and both states were placed under management, the former by Council of Regency, the latter by a British Superintendent. A Political Agent was appointed in 1901 for the control of the political relations of the Punjab Government with the three Phulkian States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha. The kharif harvest of 1897 and the rabi harvest of 1898 were all that could be desired, but the kharif harvest of the latter year was poor, and when in 1899 the monsoon came to an untimely end famine was again in the land. There was a very great scarcity of fodder, the mortality among cattle was immense; and the distress among the people affected was more intense than in 1896-97. The maximum number relieved on any one day was [illegible] in March 1900) and the total relief afforded represented [illegible] million day-units. The cost of relief operations was [illegible] the land revenue suspended amounted to R.34 lakhs, and loans aggregating R.12 lakhs were granted for the purchase of seed and cattle when favourable rains set in at the end of 1900. The Charitable relief Fund formed on this occasion allotted R.12 lakhs for the want of the Punjab. Hissar was, as before, the most deeply affected tract, and accounted for two-thirds of the number of persons relieved. The other tracts were afflicted in 1896-97 suffered again in 1899-1900 and [illegible] other districts in addition. The relief measures undertaken were effectual in preventing death from actual starvation, but it was inevitable that the hard conditions of life should lead to an increased mortality, especially among the very young and the very old, and the number of deaths was in Hissar three times and in Rohtak twice the average number. In the other affected districts the normal was exceeded by varying proportions, all under 60 per cent. The gloomy anticipations raised by the failure of the kharif harvest of 1907 were happily not fully borne out. The conditions did not amount to a famine, though severe scarcity prevailed. [illegible] were opened in Hissar and gratuitious relief afforded. The aid given was gratefully recognised by the people as going far to preserve the stability of the district. Plague first appeared in October, 1897 in the Jullundur district, whence it spread to parts of Hoshiarpur and of the Kapurthala State disappearing in the spring of 1898 after causing 2,116 deaths out of 3412 cases. In re-appeared in the same area in the winters of 1898-99 and 1899-1900, disappearing as before in the hot weather seasons. In the winter of 1900-01 the disease extended to the districts of Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur and Ambala and in the following cold weathers the visitation became general. In the early stages of the disease a fairly successful attempt was made to confine it to the locality of origin by an elaborate cordon. This was removed when in 1900 the Government of India formulated their plague policy in which such cordons were condemned. The disease then spread rapidly over the provinces. The constitution of a Legislative Council for the Punjab in 1897 is more particularly noticed. The chief enactments of the early years of the Council's existence were the Riverain Boundaries Act (I of 1899) the Chos Act (II of 1900), and the Descent of Jagirs Act (IV of 1900). The important Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900) was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. During the winter of 1900-01 the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission made its inquiry and submitted recommendations which have led to important administrative changes in the Punjab in connection with the subject of the inquiry. The census taken on March 1st, 1901 showed the increase as compared with the population in 1891 as 6.85 per cent, for British territory and 3.78 percent for Native States, and disclosed the effect of the colonization of the Rechna Doab on the growth of population in the province, as a whole. The creation of a new food-supply stimulates the were spread in [illegible] first appeared. The old river was [illegible] reported by the people [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Plague first appeared in October 1896 in the [illegible] district, whence it spread to parts of [illegible] and of [illegible] disappearing in the months of 1898 after causing [illegible] out of 2112 cases. [illegible] reported in the same year in the winters of 1897-98 and 1898-99 disappearing [illegible] in the [illegible] seasons. In the winter of 1899-00 the disease [illegible] to the districts of [illegible] [illegible] and Ambala and in the following year the [illegible] became general. 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On the population statistics of particular districts, however, the immigration to the Chenab Colony produced notable results.

Separation of North-West Frontier Province.

The creation of a new administration (the North-West Frontier Province) for the management of the political affairs of the North-West Frontier was proclaimed on the 25th October, 1901.

By the following Proclamation in the Gazette of India the north-western districts of the Punjab were excluded from the Province and constituted, together with the trans-frontier territories, a separate Administration:-

No.5780, dated Simla, the 25th October, 1901.

Whereas the following territories, that it is to say, the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara (as altered by the Notification of the Punjab Government No.994, dated the 17th Oct. 1901), the Bannu and Marwat Tehsils of the Districts of Bannu and the Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tehsils of the district of Dera Ismail Khan (as altered by the Notification of the Punjab Government Nos.992 and 993, dated the 17th October, 1901) are part of the dominions of His Majesty the King Emperor of India;

And whereas it is expedient that the said territories which are now under the administration of the Lieutenant- Governor of the Punjab, should be formed into a separate Province and constituted a Chief Commissionership under the administration of a Chief Commissioner:

Know all Men, and IT is HEREBY PROCLAIMED, that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in birth-rate and immigration, the [illegible] of [illegible] but colonization does not otherwise involve a special and abnormal increase of population, as all the colonists come from other districts within the Province and are [illegible] from outside. On the population statistics of [illegible] districts, however, the immigration to the Chenab Colony produced notable results.

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No. 1780, dated Simla, the [illegible] October, 1901.

Whereas the following territories, that is to say, the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, [illegible] by the Notification of the [illegible] No. [illegible] dated the 25th Oct. 1901, [illegible] and [illegible] of the Districts of Bannu and [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Ismail Khan was [illegible] by the Notification of the Punjab [illegible] and [illegible], dated the 25th October, 1901, [illegible] dominions of His Majesty the King [illegible] India;

And whereas it is [illegible] that the said territories which are now under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be [illegible] administered by a Chief Commissioner [illegible];

Now, therefore, [illegible] that [illegible] His Excellency the [illegible]

Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. C.77) and with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased hereby to take the said territories under his immediate authority and management on and with effect from the ninth day of November, 1901, and further to direct that, on and with effect from the said ninth day of November 1901, the said territories shall be formed into a separate Province and constituted a Chief Commissionership, to be called the Chief Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province and to be administered by a Chief Commissioner. Under this proclamation the districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat, the Bannu and Marwat tehsils of Bnnu district and the Tank, Kulachi and Dera Ismail Khan tehsils of Dera Ismail Khan district, with a total area of 13,077 square miles, a population of 2,050,724 and an assessed land revenue of Rs.21,56,400 ceased to form part of the province. The reasons for the separation of the Pathan districts from the Punjab concerned the management of Political relations with the trans-frontier tribes."It having been decided that these relations should be brought under the direct control of the Government of India, the intermediate authority of the Punjab Government being eliminated, it followed, as the only practicable arrangement, that these should be placed under the same control and authority, the civil administration of the areas within our border occupied by Pathan tribes, who are connected with the trans-frontier Pathans by tribal and family ties, as well as by trade and other relations, both friendly and hostile, arising out of propinquity and inter-migration". Pari Passu with this change a re-arrangement of divisions and districts in the Punjab became necessary. Of the old Derajat commissionership the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh,

nearly two-thirds of the Dera Ismail Khan District and nearly three-fifths of the Bannu district remained with the Punjab. These latter portions were, with the exception of 412 square miles, added to Dera Ghazi Khan formed into the new Mianwali district; and these districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, and Mianwali together with the districts of Multan and Jhang previously included in the Lahore division, were constituted a new commissionership of Multan. In exchange the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala were transferred to the Lahore Division from Rawalpindi, which retained four districts only. As the immediate result of the re-arrangements following on the creation of the new province the Punjab consisted of 5 commissionerships and 27 districts.

The changes in the administration, necessitated by the withdrawal from the Punjab of the districts included in the North-West Frontier Province, and the re-arrangement of civil divisions and districts of this Province consequent thereon, are noticed hereafter. Briefly the Punjab has now 5 Commissioners' Divisions and 27 districts under Deputy Commissioners. The number of Judicial Divisions was 12, each being the charge of a Divisional and Sessions Judge. In most districts there were District Judges distinct from the Deputy Commissioners, and the former had the entire charge of the arrangement for the disposal of civil judicial work in these districts. In each of the other districts the Deputy Commissioner was ex-officio District Judge for administrative purposes, but there was also an Additional District Judge or a Subordinate Judge to relieve him of the actual trial of civil cases, original or appellate. The number of such districts depended on the number of fully qualified officers who are available for employment as District Judges. Only eight District Judgeships were graded posts in the Punjab Commission carrying special rates of pay:

nearly two-thirds of the Dera Ismail Khan District and nearly three-fifths of the Bannu district remained with the Punjab. These latter portions were, with the exception of 413 square miles, added to Dera Ghazi Khan, formed into the new Mianwali district, and these districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mianwali together with the districts of Multan and Jhang previously included in the Lahore division, were constituted a new administrative division of Multan. In exchange the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala were transferred to the Lahore Division from Rawalpindi, which retained four districts only as the direct result of the rearrangements following on the formation of the new province the Punjab consists of 5 commissionerships and 29 districts.

The reduction in the number of [illegible] divisions, necessitated by the withdrawal from the Punjab of the districts included in the North-West Frontier Province, and the readjustment of civil divisions and districts which followed consequent thereon, are noticed under that entry. The Punjab has now 5 Commissioners' Divisions and 29 districts under Deputy Commissioners. The number of [illegible] divisions was [illegible], each being the charge of a Divisional and Sessions Judge. [illegible] districts [illegible] District Judge [illegible] the Deputy Commissioners [illegible] charge of the [illegible] of civil judicial work in [illegible] the other districts the Deputy Commissioner [illegible] District Judge for administrative purposes, [illegible] as conditions [illegible] the remainder were held by Assistant Commissioners or members of the Punjab Civil Service.

Sir William Mackworth Young held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor until March, 1902, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

The most important administrative event of the year was separation from the Punjab of the frontier districts now included in the North-West Frontier Province. The districts transferred - Peshawar, Kohat, three out of the four tehsils of Hazara, about two-fifths of Bannu and one-third of Dera Ismail Khan contain between one-eighth and one-nineth of the area, and nearly one eleventh of the population and nearly one-twelfth of the land revenue of the district of Peshawar alone was more than half of the land revenue of the Frontier Province. Generally the districts and the parts of the districts excluded from the Punjab were those which contained a Pathan population.

The changes in the internal arrangement of divisions and districts of the Punjab which have been necessitated by the event just mentioned are noticed hereafter. Prior to 1858 the Province consisted of 25 districts. In that year 6 districts - Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak, Hissar and Sirsa - were added, raising the number to 31. In 1884 the Sirsa district was broken up and added to the Hissar and Ferozepur districts. From 1884 until 1901 the number remained 31. The withdrawal of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan reduced the number to 26, but the larger portion of the two last-mentioned districts remained in the Punjab and had been constituted into a new district, Mianwali by name. Thus the Province now consisted of 27 districts.

But already the great changes which were being wrought by internal development within the Province were bringing into prominence the need for the creation of new

administrative charges. Dealing with the question of compensating the Punjab for the loss of its frontier districts, a measure which at one time was thought necessary, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, recorded the following observations:-

"There is another aspect in which the situation has greatly changed since 1877, and which renders the question of any compensation to the Punjab Government for the proposed losses superfluous. Not merely have the administrative problems demanding the attention of the Local Government grown in nmmber and complexity - to such an extent that complaints have frequently to be made of the degree to which the Punjab Secretariat is overworked, and that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor is probably nearly double what it was 25 years ago - but the population of the Province is rapidly increasing and must continue to increase, not alone by the normal increment arising from natural causes but by the reclamation of immense new tracts of habitable country. It is estimated that the great scheme of canalisation connected with the Chenab river has, during the last few years, brought under cultivation for the first time an area of over 1,000,000 acres, with a population of 700,000 persons, figures which are expected to rise within a few years, to 1,500,000 acres and 1,500,000 persons. The Jhelum scheme, now in course of execution will similarly augment the area of cultivation by over 500,000 acres and should accommodate an increased population of about 400,000 persons. These two increments alone will far more than balance the loss of population which any scheme entails upon the Punjab. The Lower Bari Doab scheme, which is next on the list and the surveys for which are about to be commenced will add another 500,000 acres and the same number of population".

"Finally, it is hoped that before very long the immense Sind-Sagar scheme may be undertaken, which is

intended to irrigate the staring blank space on the map on the left bank of the Indus between Kalabagh and Mooltan and which is expected to reclaim an area of 1,750,000 acres. The realisation of this project as of its predecessors, will add enormously not merely to the population of the Province, but to the revenue and settlement work devolving upon the local officers and to the responsibilities of the Punjab Secretariat. They will more than compensate for what it is now proposed to take away. They will probably, before any great length of time has elapsed, demand the replenishment of the Punjab Commission by as many officers as it is now under suggestion to withdraw".

For the administration of the area brought under cultivation by the Chenab Canal it had now been found necessary to propose the creation of a new executive district. The Jhelum Canal is still under construntion and it could not yet be said whether the colonization of the Chach Doab will entail a similar addition to the number of administrative units.

But increase of administrative work unconnected with canal development had necessitated proposals for the creation of a new district in the tract north of the Salt Range. About two years ago the Attock Tehsil of the Rawalpindi District was transferred to Hazara in consequence of the former large district having become quite unmanageable as a single district charge. Attock however, did not go with Hazara to the North-West Frontier but was reincorporated in the Rawalpindi District. The situation thus created had led to the proposal above referred to.

The number of Commissioner's charges had been intended to irrigate the great [illegible] on the [illegible] of the left bank of the Indus between [illegible] and which is expected to irrigate an area of 1,250,000 acres. The realisation of this project as of the [illegible], will add enormously not merely to the population of the Province, but to the revenue and employment [illegible] officers and to the responsibilities of the Public [illegible] they will more than compensate for [illegible] to [illegible]. They will probably, before [illegible] of [illegible]. Indeed, General [illegible] of the [illegible] as many officers as it is now [illegible]

[illegible] the administration of the area [illegible] the Chenab [illegible] districts. The [illegible] will [illegible] and it would not be [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] number of administrative [illegible].

[illegible] administrative [illegible] with canal development [illegible] creation of a new district in the [illegible] about two years ago [illegible] the former large district [illegible] as a single district [illegible] to the north-west [illegible] in the [illegible] district [illegible] the number of [illegible] reduced from 6 to 5. The Peshawar division disappeared. The Derajat Division, which has lost two tehsils of Bannu and three tehsils of Dera Ismail Khan, was now known as the Mooltan Division and included the districts of Mooltan and Jhang transferred from Lahore, which in turn took over the districts of Gujranwala and Sialkot from Rawalpindi.

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A re-arrangement of Civil Divisions was necessitated by the exclusion of the North-West Frontier Districts. The changes introduced are incorporated in the following table.

Name of Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of Executive Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population 1910	Names of Civil and Sessions Divisions.	Districts Comprised within the Division.
	Hissar	5217	781,717		Delhi
	Rohtak	1,797	630,672		Gurgaon
	Gurgaon	1,984	746,208		Rohtak
Delhi	Delhi	1,290	689,039	Delhi	Karnal
	Karnal	3,153	883,225		
	Ambala	1,851	815,880	Ambala	Ambala
	Simla	101	40,351		Simla
					Ludhiana
				Jullundur	Jullundur
	Kangra	9,978	768,124		
	Hoshiarpur	2,224	989,782	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur
					Kangra
Jullundur	Jullundur	1,431	917,587		
	Ludhiana	1,455	673,097	Ferozepur	Ferozepur
	Ferozepur	4,302	958,072		Hissar
	Lahore	3,704	1,162,109	Amritsar	Amritsar
	Amritsar	1,601	1,023,828		Gurdaspur
Lahore	Gurdaspur	1,889	940,334		
	Montgomery	4,771	497,706	Sialkot	Sialkot
					Gujranwala
	Sialkot	1,991	1,083,909		
	Gujranwala	3,198	890,577	Lahore	Lahore
Rawal-pindi.	Rawalpindi	4,850	930,935		Mooltan
	Jhelum	3,995	594,018	Mooltan	Dera Ghazi-Khan
					Montgomery
					Muzaffargarh
	Gujrat	2,051	750,548		
	Shahpur	4,840	524,259	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi
	Mooltan	6,107	710,626		
	Muzaffargarh	3,635	405,656	Jhelum	Jhelum
					Gujrat
	Jhang	6,652	1,002,656		Shahpur
	Mianwali	7855	424,588		Mianwali
	Dera Ghazi Khan.	5330	471,149	Shahpur	Jhang
	Total Punjab:	97,272	20,306,252		

The Kulu Sub-Division has been notified as a separate Civil Division, but the Divisional Judge of Hoshiarpur is at present the Officer Incharge.

Separation of Delhi from the Punjab. Owing to the separation of the Delhi Province from the Punjab and the transfer of parts of the Old Delhi District to the Rohtak and Gurgaon District in 1911. It was decided to constitute the tehsils of Palwal and Ballabgarh in the Gurgaon District, and the tahsil of Sonepat in the Rohtak District into Sub-Divisions to be known as the Palwal and Sonepat sub-divisions, respectively. At the same time the headquarters of the old Delhi Division were transferred to Ambala, which gave its name to the Division.

The separation of the city of Delhi and its environs from the Punjab and the constitution of the separate Delhi Administration did not take place until after the close of the year.

The announcement of the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi was made at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on December 12th, 1911, and formed the most important administrative event of the year. The decision to separate Delhi from the Punjab was arrived at after the close of the year.

The years ago the creation of the North-West Frontier Province, which was proclaimed on the 25th October 1901, left the Punjab with five Commissionerships and 27 districts, but it was already recognised that the creation of new districts was inevitable, and in 1904 the districts of Lyallpur and Attock were established, the former in the area colonised by the Lower Chenab Canal, and the latter to relieve the Rawalpindi district, which had become unmanageable. Although the number of districts and divisions had not since been altered, important territorial changes have taken place. On the Judicial side of the administration the civil and sessions divisions were increased by 4 to 16 in 1909 but the further proposal to introduce the system obtaining in other provinces of District and Sessions Judges has not yet been carried out. Other

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In May 1913 Sir Michael O' Dyer succeeded Sir Lou-is Dane as Lieutenant-Governor, and in August 1914 war with Germany broke out. During the first eight months of the War, the administration was confronted with serious dangers within the boundaries of the Province itself. The first of these was the conspiracy organised among Indian settlers and emigrants abroad to subvert the authority of Government by a nefarious policy of murder and rapine. This conspiracy originated among the Indian colony in America, and there is no doubt that assistance was given to it by individual Germans, and that the revolutionaries considered themselves in league with our enemies. In a riot at Budge Budge in September 1914 a band of emigrants, who had been refused admission into Canada, came into violent conflict with troops and police. With the object of obtaining arms and funds, an extensive campaign of murder and dacoity was then inaugurated in the Central Punjab by those who had escaped after the riot, reinforced by numerous other disaffected persons who managed to make their way into the country inspite of the Ingress Ordinance. Attempts were made to tamper with the loyalty of the troops, and a serious rising was planned for the night of 21st. February, 1915, at Lahore and Ferozepore. Fortunately the country people soon showed that as a body they had no sympathy whatever with the anarchic ideas and terrorist methods of the revolutionaries, and the prompt measures taken by Government, the Police and district officials, resulted in the detection and suppression of the conspiracy before any widespread harm important administrative changes were the abolition in 1912 of the Settlement and Excise Commissionerships and the appointment of the 2nd Financial Commissioner and of the Financial Secretary to Government. The appointment of a Registrar Co-operative Societies and that of a Director of Agriculture and Industries separate from the Director of Land Records were changes necessitated by the rapid development of the province.

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The first five months of 1918 were the blackest months of the whole War. The Germans had delivered, with apparently terrible success, blow after blow of their great offensive. The Bolsheviks had started Russia headlong down the road to ruin, by making a separate peace at Brest-Litovsk. The capture of Baghdad, it is true, had thwarted Germany's original plan of Eastern conquest; but there seemed to be no force in Europe capable of stopping her from reaching India by way of the Caspian. In April, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom sent his memorable message to this country; and many prepared themselves for the worst. The Delhi Conference was, however, summoned by His Excellency, and the Provinces were called upon to show what they could do. The Punjab gave its answer on the 4th of May, at a meeting called in the University Hall Lahore, by Sir Michael O'Dayer. Its purpose was that the

Punjab would raise its annual offering of recruits from one lakh to two; that nine-tenths of these would be combatants; and that it would not shrink from introducing conscription if the men could not be got in any other way. The pessimists shook their heads: even of the optimists many thought conscription inevitable: but the men came in according to schedule, and at the end of September the Punjab was well ahead of estimated requirements.

The results of this campaign were most creditable to the Punjab. It is estimated that at the outbreak of War there were 1,00,000 Punjabis, including residents of Indian States, serving in the army, of whom 87,000 were combatants: and that 380,000, of whom 231,000 were combatants, were enlisted during the War; making a total of 480,000 who served. This total represents over a third of the entire contribution of India towards the forces of the Empire. Of the male population of the Punjab one man in 28 was mobilized: in the rest of India one man in 150. Contribution in cash and kind from the Province and the Indian States within its boundaries were also most generous and the total amount raised for such funds as the Punjab Aeroplane Fund (through which 51 aeroplanes were purchased), the Imperial Relief Fund, Red Cross Funds, Comforts Funds, etc., was over 2¼ crores of rupees. In addition to this, the Punjab lent to Government at least 11¼ crores of rupees, its subscriptions to both the first and second Indian War Loans being only exceeded by those of the wealthy commercial provinces of Bengal and Bombay.

The Punjab had devoted herself whole-heartedly to War effort while the War lasted, but when peace "broke out" there came a reaction. The rural areas had sent a very large proportion of their best elements to other lands to fight for the Empire. Of those who remained behind the Muhammadans

began to be concerned about the probable fate of Turkey and the holy places of Islam. The spring harvest was unsatisfactory at a time when a bumper crop was sorely needed, fodder was scarce and influenza and wrought fearful havoc. The commercial classes were exercised by the closer attention that was being devoted to income-tax assessment; and the townspeople, generally, were disappointed because the cessation of hostilities had brought no fall, but rather a further advance, in prices. Moreover, the politically minded among them were speculating rather pessimistically on their prospects under the Reforms Scheme; and at the same time they keenly resented the passage by an official majority of the 'Rowlatt' Act in the Imperial Legislative Council. Among the more unsophisticated residents of the cities and towns the grossest misrepresentation of the objects and provisions of this legislation gained credence; while the more intellectual party were invited to take the vow of 'civil disobedience to the laws'. This novel stratagem, indeed, gained no support in the Province; but the time-honoured Eastern device of displaying popular resentment by a day's complete cessation from business made a strong appeal to the city population, and a successful hartal, which took place in Amritsar on the 30th March 1919, was followed up with a similar demonstration in that city, in Lahore and elsewhere on the 6th April, leaving behind it an atmosphere surcharged with excitement and restlessness.

The first collision between authority and the forces of disorder occurred at Amritsar on the 10th April. Under the orders of the Local Government (acting under the Defence of India Act) two of the leading local politicians were deported and interned at Dharamsala. On the news becoming known an angry mob collected and, after suffering a few casualties from the fire of protecting military pickets in

a frustrated attempt to rush the civil station, proceeded to commit a series of atrocious outrages in the city. The National Bank was looted and gutted and the Manager and Assistant Manager cruelly murdered; the Alliance Bank was attacked and the Manager assassinated. The Chartered Bank was saved, as well as its British officials, by the opportune arrival of armed Police. The Town Hall, Telegraph Office and Railways Goods Yard, Post Offices and Christian buildings were seriously damaged, and a British Railway Guard and a Military Works Sergeant were beaten to death. An attempt was also made on the life of a lady Missionary who was left for dead in the street. By nightfall telephone and telegraph wires had been cut; endeavours had been made to destroy the main railway line and a suburban station had been burned, while other similar outrages had been attempted or perpetrated.

The mob violence which began by being anti-Government had soon developed into anti-European hostility. Late in the night troops arrived and the Commissioner requested the senior military officer to take such steps to restore order as the military situation required. The next two days (in the course of which Brigadier General Dyer of the Jullundur Brigade had arrived) were spent in re-establishing control of the city and its environs. On the evening of the 13th April General Dyer marched a small body of troops to the Jallianwala Bagh, where a mass meeting was being held in disregard of an order already proclaimed by him forbidding any procession or assemblage of more than four persons. Fire was opened on the crowd at close quarters, resulting in the death of 379 persons and the wounding of others, the number of whom has never been accurately known.

In the meantime at Lahore, on the 10th April, it became known that Mr. Gandhi had been refused permission to

enter the Punjab and that the Amritsar outrages had occurred. Dispositions of police and troops were quickly made. A city mob proceeded up the Mall towards Government House and on refusing to stop was fired on by the police and suffered a few casualties. Later on, it became necessary again to fire on a crowd assembled by one of the city gates. Various manifestations of sedition in and around the city, accompanied by some violence, marked the passage of the next two or three days; and on the 14th April three leading politicians associated with the 'hartal' were deported. The next day martial law was proclaimed in Lahore and Amritsar, being extended subsequently to the Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur districts.

Other instances of outrages may be more briefly recounted. At Kasur, two warrant officers were murdered by a mob on alighting from a train at the railway station, which was sacked. Other Europeans were rescued with difficulty from death at the hands of the crowd. Post offices were looted or burned, and finally the gathering was dispersed by the fire of the police. At Gujranwala violence was not indulged in until the 14th April when attaks were made on the telegraph and telephone wires and the mob was fired on by the police in the course of an attempt to destroy the main railway line. Subsequently, the post office, tahsil, English church, dak bungalow and district court were burned; and order was not restored until three aeroplanes arrived and employed bombs and machine-guns to scatter the crowds. The disorder which showed itself in the town of Gujranwala spread extensively in the Gujranwala district, outbreaks occurring in fourteen different places, including attacks on Europeans and on the railway and its communications. In Gujrat a mob which had made an attack on the Mission School and the railway station at headquarters had to be rated the fury and that the [illegible] outrages had [illegible] disruptions of [illegible] quickly [illegible]. A [illegible] Gorakhpur [illegible] Government [illegible] and [illegible] refusing [illegible] police [illegible] a few occasions. In [illegible] it became necessary to [illegible] fire on a [illegible] assembled [illegible] of the city [illegible] around the city [illegible] by [illegible] the passage of the next two or three days and on the 14th [illegible] leaders politicians [illegible] with the [illegible] were arrested. The next day [illegible] was [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] quantity to the [illegible] and Ballia [illegible] etc.

Other instances of outrage may be [illegible]. At [illegible] Government officers were [illegible] by [illegible] at the [illegible] station [illegible] and [illegible] other Europeans [illegible] with difficulty from death at the hands of [illegible] looted or burned; and finally the [illegible] by the fire of the police [illegible] was not [illegible] until the 14th April when attacks were made on the telegraph and telephone wires and the [illegible] by the police in the course of an attempt to [illegible] the main railway line. Subsequently, the post office, [illegible] and [illegible] court were [illegible] and order was not restored until [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] places. [illegible] attacks [illegible] and the railway [illegible] dispersed by fire, while one or two comparatively minor outrages, such as the derailment of a train and cutting of telegraph wires, were reported. In Lyallpur district also damage was done to Government property and railway communications. In other districts there were sporadic outrages and incidents, many of them in cantonments or at important points on the main lines of railways. In some cases the railway staff, which had grievances of its own, took a hand in fomenting disturbances or organizing strikes. From the 17th April the most serious manifestations practically abated, although wire-cutting took place as late as the 2nd May. The declaration of war by Afghanistan six days later imported a new element of uncertainty into an improving situation. But by the 11th June martial law had been withdrawn from all areas except the railways and this exception was abolished on the 25th August.

For the trial of offenders by Commissions three martial law ordinances were promulgated. In addition, minor offences under martial were disposed of by officers (mostly military) exercising summary powers and known as Area Officers, or by civil officers. On the termination of martial law, tribunals were appointed under the Defence of India Act to try the more serious remaining cases. A large number of persons were sentenced by the courts to various terms of imprisonment, but during the summer the Local Government took occasion to modify a considerable proportion of the sentences, and towards the end of the year two High Court Judges were appointed to revise all sentences of summary courts and many of the sentences passed by the Commissioners. Finally, on the 23rd December, His Majesty the King Emperor issued his gracious proclamation of clemency. This was extended to all offenders except those condemned for the most henious acts of violence.

dispersed by fire, while one or two comparatively minor outbreaks, such as the [illegible] of a single and cutting of telephone wires, were reported, no [illegible] district the damage was done to Government property [illegible] communications. In other districts there were sporadic outbreaks and incidents, many of them in cantonments or at important points on the main line of railways. In some cases the railway staff, which had [illegible] of its men, took a hand in fomenting disturbances or organizing strikes. From the [illegible] April the most serious manifestations practically abated, although some rioting took place as late as the 2nd May. The declaration of war by Afghanistan [illegible] later imported a new element of uncertainty into an improving situation. But by the [illegible] June martial law had been withdrawn from all areas except the railways and this exception was abolished on the 25th August.

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The methods adopted for repressing the disorders were subject to a good deal of public criticism, and a Disorders Inquiry Committee was appointed in October 1919 under the Presidency of Lord Hunter, to enquire into the circumstances of the rising and its repression in the Punjab and other Provinces. The public was eagerly awaiting the decisions of the Hunter Committee, but the publication on the 28th May, 1920, of the report and of the despatches concerning it, which had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State of India, failed to satisfy a large section of the Indian community, bent as they were upon the exemplary punishment of those who had exercised what they considered to be undue harshness in the administration of martial law. The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the autumn, conveying a message of good-will from His Majesty the King Emperor, undoubtedly had a good effect in assuaging to some extent the bitter feelings which existed before his arrival in India.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Jullundur in April 1920. Bitter views were expressed on the Punjab disturbances and the Khilafat question and speeches were made in favour of general non-cooperation, including a boycott of the Army and the Police and a refusal to pay taxes. The resolution ultimately passed by the Conference omitted mention of the more extreme measures advocated by some of the speakers, but opportunities of trouble presented themselves. The first occurred on the 20th of April, when a guard of the North Western Railway headed a strike of five thousand men employed in the Carriage and Wagon Shops. The strike lasted until the second week of June. Then the announcement of the Turkish Peace terms in May caused widespread disappointment throughout the Province and the Central

The [illegible] the disorders [illegible] and a [illegible] in October [illegible] under the Parliament [illegible] public [illegible] and its [illegible] in the [illegible] and other [illegible]. The public [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] upon the [illegible] punishment [illegible] they [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] from His Majesty the [illegible] had a [illegible] which existed before [illegible]

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[illegible] of the [illegible]

Khilafat Committed used the occasion to work up a number of its followers in Sind to embark upon the ill-fated 'Hijrat' to Afghanistan. The Muhajirin were met at important stations during their journey through the Province by Punjab sympathizers whose fanatical speeches soon popularised the movement and induced more and more Musalmans to join the secessionists. For some weeks there was a steady exodus, but when the Afghanistan authorities in August declined to admit any more Muhajirin within their borders, the end came abruptly and disillusionment produced something of reaction of feeling.

Several leaders of the anti-Government party visited the Province in October 1921 and largely through the excitement raised by their presence and preachings, the Sikh League adopted the non-cooperation resolution at its annual session held in Lahore. As far as the resignation of titles and the withdrawal from candidature for the Council elections were concerned, the effect was negatory, but among the students and professors of the Khalsa College at Amritsar the result was of some moment, while in Lahore the students of the Islamia College and the Muslim High School also went on strike. In Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, too, where there is a large element of returned Sikh emigrants, many violent meetings took place. The intensity of the agitation at length called for some action on the part of Government and on the 25th October the Seditious Meetings Act was proclaimed in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura. Later the Act was applied to the towns of Lahore and Amritsar and to the Jullundur district.

When these events have been long forgotten, the year 1921 will yet be memorable for the change in Government which was effected in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, which gave legislative sanction to the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. Sir Edward Maclagan,

K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who had succeeded Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th May 1919., was appointed, on 3rd January 1921, as the first Governor of the Punjab, with an Executive Council of two Members and with two Ministers. The Hon'ble Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E., were appointed Finance and Revenue Members respectively. The two ministers nominated from among the elected members of the Legislative Council for the Departments of Education and Agriculture, respectively, were the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain and the Hon'ble Lala Harkishen Lal, the latter of whom had been deported and later imprisoned in 1919 in connection with the disturbances. To them had been entrusted the control over what are now known as transferred subjects, namely, Public Works, Agriculture, Industries, Excise, Local Self-Government, Medicine, Sanitation, Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian) and Registration, The Hon'ble Mr. M.S.D.Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., was appointed the first President of the enlarged and reformed Legislative Council.

Non-Co-operation and other Movements: -- The inauguration of the scheme of dyarchy and the raising of the status of the province to a governorship failed to produce any salutary effect after the tragic events of 1919. The publication of the report of the Hunter Committee on 28th May, 1920, did not satisfy even the moderates among the Indian nationalists. In the beginning of 1921 a second campaign of boycott against government-aided schools was launched and several 'national' schools came into being. The "School of Politics" started at Lahore sent students into the countryside to preach non-co-operation.

Alongside the political agitationa vigorous passive resistance movement was started among the Sikhs for the control and management of the Gurdawaras, the custodians of

which were believed to utilize the funds for personal purposes in disregard of their religious duties. Under the auspices of Shiromani Akali Dal a newly formed organisation, known as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, declared its intention of obtaining control over all the Gurdawaras and Sikh religious institutions in the province. Despite the tragic incidents at Taran Taran and Nankana Sahib the campaign of sending peaceful jathas of volunteers continued until the problem was finally solved by the enactment of the Gurdawara Act in 1925, whereby the control over all the historical Gurdwaras was vested in an elected Board called Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

During these years the non-cooperation movement launched by the Indian National Congress continued unabated. Khilafat propaganda was also carried on with equal vigour on parallel lines. The jails were over-crowded and the difficulty of accommodating prisoners became acute. The standard of discipline in jails deteriorated, the prisoners refused to work and hunger strike made its appearance.

As an aftermath of the Gurdwara movement an association called 'Babbar Akali Jatha' was formed in the Jullundur Doab for the purpose of assassinating village officials and others who were loyal to government. Some daring dacoities and murders of loyalists were committed by the Babar Akalis in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts. The Local authorities could control the serious situation created by the terrorists with the support by the detachments of cavalry and Indian infantry, which were moved into the Doaba.

Communal Riots. While, however, there was general improvement in the political atmosphere after the termination of the Gurdawara movement and slackening of the non-cooperation agitation communal tension in the province became a cause of general and widespread anxiety. In August, 1925, serious disturbances occurred at Panipat

on the occasion of Muharram Celebrations and a riot took place at Rewari in February 1926. In the following year communal friction prevailed at Rawalpindi followed by a general outbreak of lawlessness and arson. Additional police at the cost of the inhabitants was posted both at Rewari and Rawalpindi. The murder of Swami Shradhanand at Delhi towards the close of 1926 further aggravated the surcharged situation. The Muslims on their part expressed resentment at the result of the famous "Rangila Rasul" case. Disturbances took place at Lahore in May, 1927. Serious rioting also occurred at Multan. The effects of these riots were not limited to damage to life and property but also diffused a spirit of lawlessness and disorder and mutual suspicion and distrust among the people.

A violent form of political activity manifested itself in the murder of Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Head Constable Chanan Singh at Lahore in 1928. Mr. Saunders was believed to have been responsible for an indiscrimate lathi charge on a big demonstration headed by Lala Lajpat Rai against the visit of the Simon Commission to Lahore. The blows received by him on the occasion were considered to have resulted in the death of the celebrated leader of the Panjab shortly afterwards.

Towards the middle of 1929 political activity showed marked revival in the Punjab. Brisk preparations were afoot for the Congress Session at Lahore during Christmas. The 'Youth Movement', of which Shri Jawahar Lal was the apostle and the "Naujawan Bharat Sabha" the spearhead, were greatly stimulated by the Lahore conspiracy case in which all the accused were young men. The death in jail of Shri Jatindra Nath Das, as a result of prolonged hunger strike, had made him and his comrades, particularly Sardar Bhagat Singh, the heroes of student community. The leftist sections of the Congress expressed dissatisfaction with Lord Irwin's declaration of 31st October, 1929, reaffirming on the occasion of Muharram [illegible] and a riot took place at Benares in February 1928. In the following year communal friction prevailed at Rawalpindi followed by a general outbreak of lawlessness and arson. Additional police at the cost of the inhabitants was posted both at Benares and Rawalpindi. The murder of Swami Shradhanand at Delhi towards the close of 1926 further aggravated the [illegible] situation. The Muslims on their part expressed resentment at the result of the famous "Rangila Rasul" case. Communal riots took place at Lahore in May, 1927. Serious rioting also occurred at Multan. The effects of these riots were not limited to damage to life and property but also diffused a spirit of lawlessness and disorder [illegible] suspicion and distrust among the people.

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The momentous session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lahore under the presidentship of Shri Jawahar Lal in December, 1929, in an atmosphere of great excitement. The Congress declared complete Independence as its ultimate goal. A country-wide civil Disobedience was to be launched to achieve the objective after the rejection of the Simon Commission Report.

Mahatma Gandhi started the civil disobedience by his famous Dandhi march to the sea to defy the salt laws. The movement was followed up in the Panjab by the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor shops- There was a spurt in violent revolutionary activity. Widespread public demonstrations were held and hartals were observed throughout the province. The situation was attempted to be controlled by the "unlawful Instigation and prevention of Intimidation ordinances". The criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to the Panjab and the provincial Congress Committee and all the local Committees were declared unlawful bodies. This resulted in the appointment of "dictators".

The judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy case in November, 1930, whereby Sardar Bhagat Singh and his associates were condemned to death, further inflamed public feelings. The revolutionary activity expressed itself in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Governor while delivering a convocation address at the University Hall, Lahore.

The 'Gandhi-Irwan Pact' signed in March, 1931, effected a lull in the struggle. The release of the political prisoners created popular excitement, which found expression in speeches and writings. An insistent demand was made for the commutation of the death sentences passed on Sardar Bhagat Singh and his colleagues. The refusal of the [illegible] of British policy towards India and denouncing the proposed Round Table Conference in England.

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The strength the nationalist cause seemed to have derived from the Gandhi-Irwan Pact created some misgivings in the minds of the Muslims, who mistook it as consolidation of Hindu Majority. As a counterpoise to the Congress in the Panjab a new body called the Ahrar-i-Islam was created for the liberation of Islam and defence of Muslim interests wherever they be feared to be threatened. The organisation sponsored some purely Muslim agitations and believed in the political doctrine of separate electorates.

Economic depression and its aftermath -- The exceptional economic depression which started in 1931 seriously affected the rural population by the sudden fall after having enjoyed a cycle of prosperity and high prices. The Panjab was caught in the middle of general expansion in all departments. The developmental activities, especially in the field of education, public health, medicine and agriculture were substantially curtailed. Even large scale economy and retrenchment in administration became imperative as a result of heavy remissions of land revenue. An emergency cut of 13 % was imposed on all departments and they were called upon to adjust the expenditure as best as possible. The reduction in 'revenue' expenditure amounted to Rs.98[2] lakhs in 1932-33, It was, therefore, evident that the fall from the prosperity of the former years was complete and the next few years were expected to be the period of severest economy.

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The Agrarian unrest mainly caused by the acute depression was more marked in Rohtak, Karnal and Lyallpur through the agitation carried on by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Kirti Kisan Sabha, the Zamindar Sabha and Zamindar League. To allay the distress of the rural population the government announced remissions amounting to over a crore of Rupees in May, 1931.

The political and economic situation continued to be tense in the following years. The jail deliveries of the Civil Disobedience prisoners consequent upon the Gandhi-Irwan Pect filled the congress leaders with renewed enthusiasm. They considered the pact to be a truce and not peace and utilized the opportunity for a more vigorous struggle. The leftist section of the congress led by Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Terrorists were more active particularly on account of the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his colleagues. Towards the middle of July, 1932, the impending Communal Award put everything else out of people's mind.

The Communal Award was unpopular both among the Hindus and Sikhs and greatly agitated the minds of the nationalists. During 1933-34 the Riyasti Praja Mandal launched an agitation against the Maharaja of Patiala and his government. The movememt was supported by the Indian National Congress. The raising of the ban on the Congress in 1934 did not lead to any marked revival of political activity, partly because of the uncertain atitude about the Communal Award. To denounce it would have allienated the sympathies of the Nationalist Muslims and to accept it those of the arthodox Hindus. Agitation against the Award continued among Hindus and Sikhs: but the Joint Parliamentary Committee did not arouse any important demonstrations. The Congress appeared to be occupied with the selection of candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections. The Communal relations remained far from satisfactory during the period. Sporadic incidents aggravated the existing tension.

The Government of India Act of 1935 brought about some radical changes in the provincial administration. The new constitutional set up, though a definite improvement on the system of dyarchy under the Act of 1919 and intended to confer autonomy on the provinces, could not be said to have established full responsible government. Under the Act the Governor still enjoyed vast discretionary powers according to the statute provisions of special responsibilities. The new constitution raised considerable misgivings among the nationalists circles. The Federal part was vehementaly opposed by the Indian National Congress and some vested interests, particularly the Princely States.

As a result of delay in the establishment of All India Federation envisaged under the new Act, the British Government decided to implement the part relating to the change in the provincial administration. Despite serious objections to several provisions of the Act, the Congress decided to contest the elections. In the Panjab the newly organized Unionist Party, consisting of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh ruralties without allegiance to the Muslim League, secured 106 out of 175 seats and formed the Government under Khan Bahadur Captain Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in 1937. Unlike some other provinces, where governments had been formed by Gongress majority, the working of provincial autonomy in the Panjab was not marked by any campaign of acrimony or alleged atrocities, carried on by the minority community. The Ministry continued to function up to the Independence Act of 1947, with such changes as were necessitated by new political stresses effected by the developments in the country as a result of the world war II, which broke out in September, 1939.

The popular Ministries resigned in as many as eight provinces, where the congress enjoyed majority, as a protest against the Viceroy's declaration of India as a belligerent country without any consultations with the popular governments.

The Congress, however, offered to co-operate with the British Government in war effort if it agreed to form a provisional National Government at the centre. This demand was rejected in 1940 and as a restricted measure, the Viceroy expanded the Executive Council and included representatives of India as a whole. The extension proved illusory. Mahatma Gandhi launched individual Satyagraha in October, 1940 and it continued for 14 months. But the Satyagrahis were arrested before they made any speech.

The Khaksar Movement: The pseudo military organisation known as the Khaksar launched by Allama Mashraqi in 1930 and had grown to such proportions during the last ten years as to pose a serious threat to public peace in the Panjab. The government realised the dangerous potentialities of the facist movement and decided to suppress it. After a violent clash at Lahore in March, 1940, which was followed by stern and swift action at several other stations the movement died down.

With the worsening of the war situation and the fear of Japanese Invasion of India, the Churchill government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India to enlist the support of the Indian People in the war effort on an assurance of setting up an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India subject to certain conditions after the cessation of hostilities. Sir Stafford Cripps arrived on 23rd March, 1942. His offer was rejected by the Congress, which demanded the withdrawal of the British from India, which later crystallized into "Quit India" Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The new agitation resulted in wide-spread disturbances and acts of violence at various places, mainly in Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and Bengal. The most seriously affected areas were the United Provinces and Bihar.

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On the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan in January, 1943, Malik Khizar Hayat succeeded him as the leader of Unionist Government in the Panjab. Subsequently the political set up in the province steadily changed to the advantage of the Muslim League.

The Central Government took the initiative to remove the political deadlock. The members of the Congress working Committee were released unconditionally. The viceroy invited the Indian leaders to a conference at Simla in June, 1945, to take counsel with them to form a new Executive Council, more representative of organised political opinion in the country. In July 1945, the Conference was dismissed as a failure. More moves were to follow. After the final defeat of Japan and cessation of hostilities in 1945 Labour Government came into power in England with a substantial majority. The Labour Cabinet wanted to take a decision for the solution of Indian problem after the results of the general elections, which were being held in India, so that the strength of different political parties could be clearly ascertained. Almost all general seats in the central and provincial assemblies were won by the Congress. The Muslim League was defeated in N.W.F.Province. Although the League won a good number of seats in the Panjab, yet it could not form a ministry. A Coalition Government of the Unionists and Congress was formed under the leadership of Malik Khizar Hayat Khan.

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The Parliamentary Delegation of January, 1946, was followed by the Cabinet Mission in March, 1946. The Congress accepted the Viceroy's invitation to form an interim government. Subsequently the Muslim League also decided to join it in October, 1946. In February, 1947, Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, announced that it was the definite intention of the British Government to transfer power to Indian hands by a date not later than June, 1948. In pursuance of the plan Lord Mountbattan was sent to India as Viceroy, who declared that the work of transfer of power would be completed within the next few months.

The political situation grew more tense. The Muslim league intensified its campaign for creating choos in the country. A vigorous agitation was carried on for the partition of Bengal and Panjab. 'Direct Action' by the Muslims touched off grave communal riots in Calcutta, which developed into a Chain action in the rest of the country. Bihar and Bombay were soon affected. But the Panjab was the worst sufferer. Widespread riots broke out in Rawalpindi and Multan. Lahore and Amritsar became regular arenas of communal conflict. Sporadic incidents occurred all over the province. Loot and arson followed in the wake of widespread disturbances.

The coalition government under Malik Khizar Hayat Khan resigned in March, 1947 under the stress of Muslim League agitation.

To put an end to this internecine conflict the viceroy announced his plan on 3rd June, 1947, according to which the provincial legislative assembly in the Panjab was to meet in two seperate parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other the rest of the province, to decide whether the province should be partitioned by a simple majority vote. The Muslim League accepted the plan on 9th June, 1947 and the All India Congress Committee on the 15th

The [illegible] January, 1946, was [illegible] by Sir [illegible] in [illegible] 1946. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

June. The Panjab was decided to be partitioned and a Boundary Commission was appointed to delimit the boundaries of West and East Panjab. In the meantime the Indian Independence Bill was presented before the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947 and was passed on the 18th.

Instead of June, 1948, the deadline for the transfer of power was advanced to 15th August, 1947, on which date India was declared as Independent, though divided into two dominions.

While the fratricidal strife raged unabated in the province, the rival political parties presented their cases before the Boundary Commission regarding their claims for the inclusion of areas into West and West and East Panjab, into which the province was to be partitioned. Oppressive uncertainty and suspense prevailed in the minds of the people of the opposite community residing in the portions which were likely to be allocated one way or the other.

The announcement of the Radcliffe Award on the 18th August, 1947, regarding the boundary between the East and West Panjab, set the pace for the mass migration of the population which was already in progress in a restricted manner in consequence of the communal disturbances which had reached the climax as the zero hour approached. With the dawn of Independence the Panjab was plunged into gloom. Streams of terror stricken people began moving in opposite directions. The gigantic task which involved the movement of nearly seven milion persons put terrible strain on the administration which had already been seriously dislocated as a result of the partition and had hardly started functioning in the newly created province of East Panjab.

With Lahore, the headquarters of the provincial government of the united Panjab, left across the border in West Panjab, the new East Panjab administration had literally to start from a scratch. The Police Department, that the Punjab was required to be partitioned and a Boundary Commission was set up to demarcate the boundaries of West and East Punjab. When ultimately the Indian Independence Act was presented before the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947, it was passed within a month.

[illegible] 1947, the deadline for the transfer of power was advanced to 15th August, 1947, and India was declared as independent, though divided into two dominions.

While the historical shifts raged unabated in the province, the rival political parties presented their cases before the Boundary Commission regarding their claims for the inclusion of areas into West and East [illegible] [illegible] the province was to be partitioned, uncertainty, apprehension and suspense prevailed in the minds of the people of the minority community residing in the portions which were likely to be allocated one way or the other.

The announcement of the Radcliffe Award on the 16th August, 1947, demarcating the boundary between the East and West Punjab, set the pace for the mass migration of the population which was already in progress in a restricted manner in consequence of the communal disturbances which had reached the climax as the zero hour approached with the dawn of independence. The Punjab was plunged into chaos and as a result millions of people began moving in opposite directions. The gigantic exodus which involved the movement of nearly seven million human beings put a severe strain on the administration which had already been seriously dislocated as a result of the partition and had hardly started functioning in the newly created province of East Punjab.

Immediately after the establishment of the provincial Government of the united Punjab, [illegible] the West Punjab, [illegible]

[illegible]

which had a predominent personnel of the Muslims of all ranks was largely depleted. The collossal task that the department was called upon to contend with was beyond its capacity. The army had to be requiaitioned to meet the pressing needs of evacuation and general law and order in the new-born province.

More than anything else the problem of relief and rehabilitation of the unprecedented number of refugees who were torn from their hearths and homes was to tax all the resources of the provincial government at this critical juncture, prompt and effective measures were taken to solve the refugee problem with the help of the central government and a separate organisation was set up to tackle the immediate task of relief and long-range problem of rehabilitation. The period immediately after the partition and the creation of East Panjab was of greatest stress and strain.

The East Panjab, or Panjab (India) as the new state was subsequently designated, comprised of the Jullundur and Ambala Divisions of the United Panjab, with thirteen districts, an area of 37357 square miles and population of approximately 1.27 lakhs. Under the new political set up Panjab (India) acquired great stratigical importance on account of its situation on the border and hundreds of miles of common boundary with West Pakistan. As a result of the influx of millions of non-Muslims who were mainly resettled in the state, the social and economic complexion was completely changed. The population was nearly doubled. It took considerable time for the administration, which had been thrown out of gear, and the people, who had to readjust themselves to new conditions of life, to stabilise. The remarkable vigour and[1] intiative of the refugees manifested itself in their speedy rehabilitation through their self-reliance and spirit of self-help. The new state soon became surplus in food grains and showed marked and material progress in the industrial field. Within a few years Panjab regained its position among the progressive states of the Indian Union.

1175

which had [illegible] was a [illegible] completed. The colossal task that the government was called upon to [illegible] beyond its capacity [illegible] appeared to be [illegible] to meet the [illegible] necessity. [illegible] situation and general law and order in the [illegible] Province.

[illegible] More than anything else the problem of relief and rehabilitation of the unprecedented number of refugees who were driven from their hearths and homes was to tax all the resources of the provincial government at this critical juncture. Prompt and effective measures were taken to solve the refugee problem under the charge of the central government and a separate organisation was set up to tackle the immediate task of relief and long-range problem of rehabilitation. The [illegible] [illegible] by the partition and the creation of East Punjab out of [illegible] areas and [illegible].

The East Punjab, or Panjab (India) as the new state was subsequently designated, comprised of the Jullundur and Ambala divisions and the [illegible] districts, an area of [illegible] square miles and population of [illegible] [illegible] this new province was set up [illegible] great strategic importance on account of its situation on the border and hundreds of miles [illegible] with [illegible] result of the [illegible] of millions of homeless [illegible] practically [illegible] social and economic [illegible] The population was nearly [illegible] time for the rehabilitation, which has been [illegible] and the people, who had to [illegible] rehabilitate the [illegible] and initiative on the [illegible] of their [illegible] rehabilitation through their self- [illegible] spirit of self-help. The new state [illegible] food grains and [illegible] and material progress in the [illegible] years [illegible] its position among the progressive states [illegible]